Mystery of the Universe:

Conversing with Dante in Dream {3}

Art Aeon

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Mystery of the Universe (2019)

Conversing with Dante in Dream

A Dreamer's Tale One:

Dante's Poem of Light

Tale Two:

Journey of Life on Earth

Tale Three:

Mystery of the Universe

Mystery of the Universe: Conversing with Dante in Dream {3}

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Prologue

Mystery of the Universe: Conversing with Dante in Dream {3}

This work is the final part of a fictional narrative poem in the tercet stanza. It unfolds an imaginary conversation between two characters in a dream: A sincere heathen dreamer and the spirit of his revered poet, Dante (1265-1321): the author of the *Divine Comedy*. It was inspired by the *Divine Comedy* of Dante to follow its form and spirit as much as it may be feasible by a novice.

At the end of the preceding Journey of Life on Earth: Conversing with Dante in Dream {2}, the character-Dante asks the character-dreamer critical questions. If the deities have never existed in reality but they are merely inventions of the imaginative human brains as the heathen dreamer insists on, then how the Universe and all things in it could have been working in such exquisite harmony. The dreamer replies that he will try to relate what the human brains have recently discovered by scientific researches on the nature of the Universe and its profound mystery. It is a provisional tale that will evolve with the progress of the science with time. Yet, he hopes that it is a meaningful and soul-searching story for them to converse on.

Mystery of the Universe discusses the following topics in fifteen Songs (similar to Dante's Cantos of the Divine Comedy).

NOTE: The technical terms used in this work are indicated by quotation marks in *italics* (e.g., "gravity," "proton", "photon," "quark"). For their scientific explanations and relevant references, please consult the website of www.wikipedia.org.

Song 1: Movements of the Earth in the Solar System.

Dante asks where in the Universe we are. The dreamer says that we are on the "Earth," which is one of many moving objects that form the "Solar System." Our Earth is not an immovable center of the Universe: it spins about its north-south axis once every day, while it also revolves around the Sun once every year with other planets, asteroids, and comets of the Solar system. The theory of "heliocentrism" against the "geocentric dogma," was published by "Nicolaus Copernicus" in 1543. Despite severe condemnations of the Copernican heliocentrism by the Vatican, it was upheld by brave scientists such as "Johannes Kepler" and "Galileo Galilei." Eventually, it inspired "Isaac Newton" to formulate the "fundamental laws of motion" and the "theory of universal gravitation" in 1687.

Song 2: Newton's Laws of Motion and Theory of Universal Gravitation, and Rules of Reasoning

Newton's "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy" formulated the fundamental laws of motion and the theory of universal gravitation.

Law I: "Every body persists in its state of being at rest or moving uniformly straight forward, except insofar as it is compelled to change its state by force impressed."

Law II: "The alteration of motion is ever proportional to the motive force impressed; and is made in the direction of the right line in which that force is impressed."

Law III: "To every action there is always opposed and equal reaction. Or the mutual actions of two bodies upon each other are always equal and directed to contrary parts."

The Theory of Universal Gravitation: "Every particle attracts every other particle in the Universe with a force which is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between their mass-centers."

These Newton's formulations brought forth empirical scientific investigations of the nature of things and their motions and predicted future events in the Universe. The classical theory of Newtonian mechanics has described and predicted remarkably well almost all

macroscopic phenomena observed in the sky and on the Earth. Despite its success, however, Newton admitted in the last edition of his "Principia" in 1726: "I have not been able to discover the cause of these properties of gravity from phenomena, and I feign no hypotheses...It is enough that gravity does exist and acts according to the laws I have explained, and that it abundantly serves to account for all the motions of celestial bodies."

To prevent our misunderstanding of any scientific theory, Newton professed "Rules of Reasoning in Philosophy":

Rule 4. "In experimental philosophy we are to look upon propositions inferred by general induction from phenomena as accurately or very nearly true, notwithstanding any contrary hypothesis that may be imagined, till such time as other phenomena occur, by which they may either be made more accurate, or liable to exceptions."

Song 3: On the Nature of Stars in the Sky.

Dante asks what enables a star to shine light. The dreamer responds: If the initial total "mass of gaseous interstellar molecular clouds" exceeds a critical value of about one-eighth of the mass of the Sun, their elements begin to condense due to their gravity. Gradually the "nebula" becomes a dense spheroidal object: "proto-star." When its central core reaches the critical high temperature and pressure,

"hydrogens" begin to "transmute" into another element "helium" via "thermonuclear fusion" at its core. This subatomic process produces a tremendous amount of energy, some of which radiates as lights. The "energy-generating nuclear fusion," called "the main sequence," is enhanced by itself to keep on once it is initiated by the gravity as long as the star's reservoir of fuels lasts.

Each star's initial mass is the crucial factor that determines the course of its "stellar evolution" and "eventual fate."

Song 4: On the Nature of Matter and Energy.

Dante asks what "matter" is. The dreamer responds: There are two kinds of "fundamental entities" of nature: "Substance" and "force" that interact with the substance. Two or more identical substances, called "fermions," cannot occupy the same "quantum state" simultaneously, obeying the "exclusion principle," formulated by "Wolfgang Pauli" in 1925. In contrast, the physical carriers of force, called "bosons" are free from the exclusive restriction. The carrier of the "electromagnetic forces," called "photons," are bosons that interact with fermions. The carrier of "strong nuclear forces" that bind "elementary fermions," called "quarks," to form "protons" and "neutrons" in the "nucleus" of an "atom" is a boson, called "gluon."

The carrier of the "weak nuclear forces" that make the atomic nucleus to undergo "transmutations" to become different elements via "radioactive decays" are carried out by massive "gauge-bosons," called "W+" and "W-."

The "ordinary matter" and its corresponding "antimatter" with opposite electric charges are composed of fermions by mutual interactions, mediated by "force-carrying bosons." According to the "Standard Model" of the current physics, fermions are classified into two fundamental families: "Hadrons" and "leptons." Hadrons are "composite fermions" made of two or more "quarks," which are bound together by the "strong nuclear forces," mediated by gluon. "Leptons" are "unitary fermions," which are not involved in the "strong nuclear interaction," but they are subjected to the "weak nuclear interaction," "electromagnetism," and "gravitation."

The various "elementary particles" had been predicted by mathematical theories, and their actual existence was detected by concrete experiments with powerful "elementary particle accelerators."

Song 5: The Structure of the Observed Part of the Universe

Dante asks where in the Universe our Solar System is. The dreamer responds: the "Solar System" is a tiny part of "the Milky Way Galaxy": It has about three hundred billion stars, many "exoplanets" which orbit their stars, and other invisible objects.

The *Solar system* is located on the inner edge of the spiral of matters, called "*Orion-Cygnus Arm*" at about 27,000 "*light-years*" away from the center of the Milky Way galaxy. The galactic center contains a "*supermassive black hole*," which is estimated to be four million times of the Sun's mass. Our Solar System revolves around the galactic center with its "*orbital period*" of about 240 million years.

Scientists discovered that stars at a wide range of distances from the galactic center orbit it at a constant speed. Because this phenomenon contradicts the laws of motion and gravity, they postulate that there must exist invisible "dark matter," which interact with ordinary matter only gravitationally, neither emitting nor absorbing electromagnetic radiation. According to the "Dark Matter Hypothesis," about 90% of the Milky Way Galaxy's mass must be attributed to the unseen "dark matter." But we know nothing about the real physical nature of presumed "dark matter" at all.

A cosmic structure composed of many hundreds to thousands of galaxies that are bound together by gravity is called a "Cluster of galaxies." The collection of many galactic "Clusters" form a greater cosmic structure, called "Supercluster of Galaxies." We belong to a local supercluster, named "Laniakea," which harbours our Milky Way and a hundred thousand other nearby galaxies, gathered in the extent of five hundred million light-years. The observed Universe is estimated to be composed of many millions of such "Superclusters of galaxies."

Song 6: Current Hypotheses on the Origin and Evolution of the Universe.

The discovery by "Edwin Hubble" that the whole structure of the Universe was changing in a dynamic expansion rather than staying in a static equilibrium state inspired scientist to formulate theories on the origin and evolution of the Universe. "Georges Lemaitre" postulated that at a definite point of time in the past, the Universe happened to exist (or born) as a tiny "primeval atom," which has expanded since its birth. According to the so-called "Big Bang" hypothesis, the Universe was not born in a "pre-existing space at a pre-existing time-frame," but the "space" began to emerge and the "time" began to flow through the Universe only after its "birth" as the "Big Bang" event.

The cosmic life-story of the Universe may be conjectured by mathematical extrapolations as follows: (1) The "Big Bang" event occurred at the origin of time's flow at $t^*=0$ about 13.8 billion years ago. (2) During the "Planck epoch," our currently known laws of physics are not valid to describe such an extraordinary state of the newly born Universe. (3) In "Grand unification epoch," the four kinds of known "fundamental inter-actions" or "forces" began to emerge; first, the "gravity," then the "strong nuclear force," the "weak nuclear force," and the "electromagnetic interactions." (4) The dense and hot young Universe rapidly expanded at an exponential rate during the "Inflationary epoch." Its size increased enormously, and its temperature quickly decreased. (5) During the "Quark epoch" between a pico- and nano-second after its birth, the Universe was filled with a dense "quark-gluon plasma," which was too hot to form the matter at this stage. (6) During the next "Hadron epoch" between a nano- and one second after its birth, "protons" and "neutrons" were formed by sets of three quarks bound by gluon. (7) During the "lepton epoch" between one and ten-second, "electrons" and "neutrinos" were formed. (8) During the "proto-nucleosynthesis epoch" between ten seconds and twenty minutes after the Big Bang, protons and neutrons began to form light atomic nuclei. (9) During the "Photon epoch" between 20 min and 380 thousand years after the *Big Bang*, the Universe

gradually cooled down so that the atomic nuclei could combine with electrons to form stable "neutral atoms." Photons were freed from interacting with matter as the previously opaque "plasma of atomic nuclei, electrons, and photons" disappeared slowly. The Universe became transparent, and photons propagated freely to become the "cosmic microwave background radiation." (10) During a long "Dark epoch" between 380 thousand and 150 million years after the Big Bang, vast clouds of "hydrogen molecules" dominated. Still, they were not concentrated enough by gravity to form *proto-stars* as yet. (11) During the "Reionization epoch" between 150 million to one billion years after the Big Bang, neutral hydrogen molecules became "ionized plasma" by gravity, and the "large-scale comic structures and stars" emerged. (12) During the "Galaxies Formation and Evolution epoch" from one to ten billion years after the Big Bang, many stars became bound by gravity to form a galaxy; many galaxies into a galaxy-cluster; and many galaxy-clusters evolved to create a supercluster of galaxies.

Song 7: Questions on the "Big Bang" Hypothesis.

The dreamer confesses that he cannot believe that the alleged "Big Bang" happened as a real physical event. He argues that "Big Bang" is a story of magical creation of the Universe from nothing

(Creatio ex nihilo), which violates the "fundamental principle of the conservation of energy and matter." The "Big Bang" hypothesis is based on the alleged "Expansion of the Universe." But the expansion is indirectly inferred from the "red-shift" in the spectrum of wavelengths of light. The observed red-shifts can be interpreted in various ways: It may be due to the receding movements of the distant astronomical objects which emitted the photons (as "Doppler effect"). But the "red-shift" may be due to a decrease in the photons' energy, which travelled via galactic medium.

Even if we assume that the presumed *expansion* of the *Universe* is correct, the *Big Bang* hypothesis has a severe logical problem. It makes a blind extrapolation of the supposed expansion of the Universe reversely in time back to its unknown origin, as if its expansion had started from, and continued since that point of time. But we cannot know when the expansion began, and how long it has been going on.

Song 8: "Ex Nihilo, Nihil Fit."

The dreamer professes his private opinions according to his belief in "Ex nihilo, nihil fit":

[A] Postulate 1. The "Universe" is defined by its total constituent "matters" and "energy." They are distributed in specific patterns in "space," and by the particular changes in such patterns through the flow of "time," in accord with its own specific set of "principles" or "laws of nature."

- [B] Postulate 2. The Universe consists of many separate parts of two kinds, each called "world": an "ordinary world" is made of "fermions"; an "antiworld," made of "anti-fermions."
- [C] The particular part of the Universe, which has been observed by the humans on Earth, is a concrete example of an "ordinary world" which consists of many million "super-clusters" of galaxies, made of fermions. The apparent lack of any galaxy which is made of anti-fermions in the observed part of the Universe suggests that its corresponding "anti-world" may be separated too far from us, beyond the reach of our current ability of its detection.
- [D] Let us suppose that the Universe has only one "ordinary world" and its corresponding separate "anti-world." When these two "worlds" become "ionized plasmas," the strong electrically attractive force between them will significantly increase the probability of their collision, and hence their "mutual annihilation" into "radiative energy."
- [E] As pairs of collided "matter" and "anti-matter" become annihilated at various levels such as subatomic, atomic, molecular, stellar, galactic, and super-clusters of galaxies scales, the Universe will appear to contract, and the density of radiative energy will increase immensely. Consequently, its temperature will rise to an extremely high level.

- [F] Hence, the cosmic collision between the "ordinary world" and the "anti-world" will produce the extreme physical conditions which may be very similar to those assumed by the "Big Bang" hypothesis, without invoking "Creation ex nihilo," but according to the known principles of physics.
- [G] The complex cosmic processes of the "mutual annihilation" between the "ordinary world" and its corresponding "anti-world" proceed from subatomic to super-cluster galactic levels. They may take a long cosmic period over many billion years; the radiative energy will spread out and generate "fermions" and "anti-fermions" via the physical mechanism of "pairproduction." Eventually, a segregated ensemble of fermions will form a new generation of "ordinary world," and a separate ensemble of "anti-fermions" will produce a new generation of "anti-world." During the generation of new ordinary world and new anti-world (which may take a long cosmic period), the Universe will appear to expand. Such periodic changes between the "phase of annihilation" and the "phase of pair-production" would keep on forever throughout the grand drama of the mysterious Universe, in accord with the known laws of physics.

Song 9: On the Nature of Time.

Scientists try to measure the physical flow of "time" as accurately as possible rather than making a futile definition of "time" verbally since the dawn of human civilization. They have established various "calendars" as the "common reference of the regular flow of time," and tried to improve the accuracy throughout the history.

The most accurate device thus far invented is called the "atomic clock." It measures the specific "electromagnetic signals," which the moving electrons emit within a particular atom when they change their "quantum state" from one energy level to another level within the same atomic structure.

Song 10: Measuring the Time Past.

All materials are formed by various combinations of basic units of matter, called "chemical elements." Each element is composed of its specific number of "protons" in its atomic nucleus, called its unique "atomic number."

The same "element" can exist in many different "isotopic forms": Various isotopes of the same element have different numbers of "neutrons" in the atomic nucleus.

Some isotopes of a specific *element* undergo spontaneous changes into different isotopes of the same element or "*transmutation*" to become a different *element* via various *nuclear physical processes*, called "*radioactive decay*."

Although the moment in time at which a particular atomic nucleus decays cannot be predicted, a collection of a large number of radioactive nuclei undergoes a statistically regular isotopic decay in the "exponential time-course," called "age equation" with its specific parameter, the "half-life." After the period of one half-life has elapsed, one-half of the atomic nuclei of the parental isotopic form would have decayed into its descendent isotopic form, called the "decay product."

The unstable isotope "carbon-14" undergoes "radioactive beta decay" to become a different stable element "nitrogen-14" with a half-life of 5,730 years. "Carbon-14" has been used as a dating method for the ages of carbonaceous materials up to 60,000 years old.

For measurements of absolute ages of rocks and fossilized organisms, "two clocks of radioactive decays methods" are used: "Uranium-235 into Lead-207" with a half-life of 704 million years and "Uranium-238 into Lead-206" with a half-life of 4.5 billion years.

The longest half-life of a radioactive isotope is about 7 million billion years of "Samarium-148," which undergoes via "alpha radioactive decay" to become "Neodymium-144." It is a half-million times longer than the entire age of the Universe, claimed by the Big Bang model (13.7 billion years old).

Song 11: Mother Earth: The Planet of Life.

The "geological time scale" provides a basic frame of time for the natural history of our Mother Earth: The "Hadean Eon," the "Archean Eon," the "Proterozoic Eon," and the "Phanerozoic Eon" in descending temporal sequence from Earth's formation about 4.5 billion years ago to the present point in the time's flow. Each "eon" is subdivided into its various "eras"; era into "periods"; period into "epochs,"; and epoch into its various "ages."

The "Hadean Eon" represents the timeinterval between the Earth's formation in the Solar system at about 4.5 billion years ago and the timepoint 4 billion years ago.

The "Archean Eon" represents the timeinterval between the emergence of the primordial "prokaryotic life" or earlier "proto-life forms" at about 4 billion years ago and the later time-point of about 2.5 billion years ago. The "*Proterozoic Eon*" spanned between 2.5 billion and 541 million years ago.

The youngest current "Phanerozoic Eon" represents between 541 million years ago and the present time.

Song 12: What is Life?

"Life" may be regarded as the processes of changing interactions between an organism and its physical and social "environments." Such processes of living interactions are sustained only for the timespan during which the organism is active in its living state. When the organism disintegrates at death, it ceases its living process irrevocably. An organism, however, may assume an "inactive dormant state" for a certain period during which it does not carry out active living interactions (for example, frozen at extremely low temperature). Still, it may resume its active life processes later. For example, "frozen in vitro human embryos" have been proved to develop to normal healthy children when they are thawed and implanted to the nourishing woman's uterus after their prolonged inactive, dormant state in "crvo-facilities" for many years.

Hence, it is the conditions of the environment that determine the allowed state which an organism may assume: Either "actively living state," "inactive, dormant state," or "disintegrated dead state."

Song 13: Are other Intelligent Civilizations in the Universe?

Dante asks about the possibility of the existence of other civilizations in the Universe. The dreamer says that recently scientists discovered many "exoplanets" which may have physical conditions similar to the planet Earth. But he confesses that the question of other "cosmic intelligent civilizations" in the Universe is far beyond his wit and lot. Hence, he should refrain from guessing any more on the profound mystery of the Universe.

He wishes to converse with Dante about meaningful questions on human nature, explored in *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* by Homer.

Song 14: Hymn to the Sacred Conscience of Human.

The dreamer confides to Dante the gist of his fictional narrative poems. They are about the human characters of *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* of Homer, such as "Odysseus," "Penelope," "Nestor," "Helen," "Helenus," "Andromache," and some other fictional human characters invented to play crucial roles in the human drama.

The above fictional poems attempt to look into the plausible human causes of the Trojan War, disregarding the fabulous mythical fables in *The* "*Cypria*" or other fables in the lost "*Epic Cycles*," which attributed the Trojan War to divine characters

such as "Hera", "Athena," "Aphrodite", "Zeus", and "Poseidon."

To pursue such an adventure, it was necessary to invent some crucial episodes which are substantially different from the classical texts of *The Iliad, The Odyssey,* and *The Epic Cycles*. The dreamer confesses that this fictional work is merely daydream in his earnest efforts to find some reasonable answers to the soul-searching deep questions on human nature, inspired by *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* of Homer.

He sincerely hopes, however, that his naïve imaginations may make sense to conscientious readers of the inspiring poetry of Homer in the future generations of the strange species: *Homo sapience*, which happened to evolve over four billion years on this fleeting planet Earth in the vast Universe, to look into its own profound mystery with scared conscience and inquisitive, logical mind by use of their particular mental tool: *language*.

Song 15: Dante's Advice to the Dreamer at Farewell.

Dante is genuinely concerned that the dreamer's radical and bold ideas would cause him to suffer formidable animosities of the overwhelming majority of peoples who uphold their traditional faiths and opinions; they may prosecute him for blasphemy and destroy all his works. The dreamer confesses that

his only and utmost concern is how to complete his work honestly ere he perishes; he cannot afford to worry what other people would think about him or his work yet to be born. He entreats Dante to pray to God to bless the heathen dreamer in completing his poem: Hymn to the Sacred Conscience of Human. Dante encourages him that it will come forth into the light for the inner awakening of humanity, bidding his heartfelt farewell: 'Sing what your conscience feels deep in you with lucid reason, earnest devotion, and creative imaginations! "Dante-pilgrim" will walk with you through your inner journey; "Dante-poet" will sing with you in your poem.'

Song 1

Movements of the Earth in the Solar System

'What is the Universe? How	
does it work in such perfect harmony?'	
asks Dante. 'They are too profound questions	3
to discuss now; let me start	
first where in the Universe we are,'	
says the dreamer. 'Go ahead.' 'We are on Earth	6
which is a small planet	
in the "Solar System." 'I know it,'	
says Dante. 'Do you know that Earth is neither	9
at the very center of	
the Universe, nor immobile	
as it had been assumed to be at rest,	12
since the dawn of human	
civilizations?' asks the dreamer.	
'What? Do you mean that this Earth is moving?'	15

Yes, Dante. Our Earth has	
been regularly spinning once each day,	
and it also revolves around the Sun once each	18
year. Hence, we are moving	
with our Earth in the space at a very	
fast speed, even if we think that we sit	21
still here.' 'It sounds to me	
wrong and absurd: I see our Sun	
rising in the east, sailing across the sky,	24
and setting in the west	
each day, and countless shining stars	
revolve around me in the night sky, when I	27
gaze at them standing still	
rapt in deep wonder,' says Dante.	
'It is due to the fact that the motion	30

Song 1: Movements of the Earth in the Solar System

of any object appears	
to be relative: it depends on	
the "frame of space and time," taken as one's	33
"reference" by each	
observer of the motion. Because	
we have always been moving with our Earth,	36
we assume that it is	
a still "motionless frame of	
reference." But if one watches our Earth from	39
afar the "outer space"	
as the Dante-pilgrim did with	
his beloved Beatrice in their fabulous	42
astral journey as Dante-	
poet imagined in Paradiso,	
the observers realize that our Earth is	45

a sphere which spins around	
its tilted north-south axis once each day,	
while it revolves around the vast massive Sun	48
once every year along	
its "elliptical orbit," says	
the dreamer. 'Then, how does the Moon move?'	51
'The Moon orbits around our Earth	
once every month and also around the sun	
every year. It also spins itself once a month.'	54
'Tell me about the movements	
of other celestial bodies,' says	
Dante. 'The massive Sun keeps its planetary	57
objects to revolve around it	
in their own "particular orbits."	
Our Solar System has eight major planets:	60

Song 1: Movements of the Earth in the Solar System

The four inner planets,	
Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are	
mainly made of solid rocks and metals.	63
The two outer giant planets,	
Jupiter and Saturn, are made of gases;	
The two outermost planets, Uranus and	66
Neptune are made of ice.	
All eight planets revolve the Sun	
in their particular elliptic orbits	69
which lie in a thin disc,	
called the "ecliptic." There are many	
other smaller objects which also revolve	72
the Sun: The "Asteroid Belt,"	
which lies between the orbits of Mars	
and Jupiter, has many "asteroids" made of small	75

rocks and metals. Beyond the outermost orbit of Neptune, there are many smaller icy objects, called "trans-78 Neptunian objects and comets" which also revolve our Sun in highly "eccentric elliptical orbits" 81 with a wide range of "orbital periods." The major planets, except Mercury and Venus have their own "satellites" or moons, which revolve around each planet in their specific orbits with their particular "orbital periods." 87 All these celestial objects are also spinning about their own axes with their specific "spin-periods," says 90

the dreamer. 'But what you say	
sounds so strange to me as I cannot	
feel such fantastic motions of our Earth	93
here and now, at all.	
Who did claim such an odd idea	
to be true?' asks Dante in disbelief.	96
'The revolutionary theory	
of "heliocentrism," in contrast to	
the traditional "geocentric dogma,"	99
was advanced by "Nicolaus	
Copernicus" and mathematically	
formulated in his last book, "On the Revolutions	102
of the Heavenly Spheres",	
which was published in the year	
of his death in 1543. This crucial book.	105

Song 1: Movements of the Earth in the Solar System

which marked the beginning	
of modern scientific thinking,	
was banned later by the Vatican as	108
a heretic book.	
The gruesome oppressions of	
the Vatican's bigotry cumulated	111
in burning "Gordano Bruno"	
in 1600, because he supported	
the condemned "Copernican theory." Even	114
"Galileo Galilei,"	
the renowned Florentine scientist,	
revered as the father of the modern	117
science, suffered a trial	
by the "Inquisition" in 1633,	
and was compelled to abjure, curse, and detest	120

the Copernican theory.	
He was condemned to house arrest	
till his death in 1642. Despite the ban,	123
he completed his immortal	
book, entitled "Discourses and	
Mathematical Demonstrations Relating	126
Two New Sciences", which	
provided the foundation of the new	
modern science, published in 1638 in Holland,'	129
says the dreamer in dismay.	
'It is a shameful history that	
the Vatican committed such horrible crimes	132
to the devoted honest	
seekers of the scientific truth,'	
sighs Dante in sincere indignation,	135

'The freedom of thinking	
is absolutely essential for any	
creative work!' 'I remember vividly,	138
Dante, how bravely you	
indicted certain popes for abuse	
of their worldly power and corruption;	141
You condemned them to	
suffer forever in your Inferno.	
I am so glad that your bold, earnest poem	144
was not banned by the Vatican,'	
says the dreamer in relief. 'I thank	
God for His protection.' 'Another great	147
scientist who was deeply	
influenced by Copernicus was	
"Johannes Kepler." He formulated his three laws	150

of planetary motions,	
based on concrete observations,	
in his book, entitled "Epitome of Copernican	153
Astronomy", published in 1621.	
Kepler's "Epitome" and Galileo's	
"Discourses" influenced "Isaac Newton" to	156
formulate the "laws of	
motion and the universal gravitation"	
in his monumental book, "Mathematical	159
Principles of Natural	
Philosophy", published in 1687.	
Newton's "Principia" has brought forth modern	162
scientific investigations	
of the nature of things and	
their motions, and rational scientific	165

prediction of events	
in the Universe, in accord with	
the inherent fundamental principles	168
of nature,' says the dreamer.	
'Do you claim that scientists have found	
such ultimate principles of nature,	171
which supersede the divine	
omniscience and omnipotence?'	
asks Dante. 'No, I do not feign such absurd	174
and inane claims, at all.	
I think that it is impossible	
for the human brains to know the ultimate	177
principles of nature or	
the absolute truth of the reality.	
All our knowledge is merely provisional:	180

It evolves through ceaseless	
tests and changes to reach a temporary	
consensus among certain groups of mortal	183
human beings, living at	
a particular era on this Earth.	
Furthermore, our selection of particular	186
set of the fundamental	
"principles of nature" may be	
peculiar to the customs of the human	189
societies in our history.	
If there exist other kinds of	
"Intelligent Beings" in other regions	192
of the Universe, their ways	
of thinking may be very different	
from that of the humans, and they may have	195

established their own systems	
of various "principles of nature,"	
I imagine,' confesses the dreamer what he	198
believes in. 'I like how	
you imagine, even if they may be	
merely your fanciful daydreams,' says Dante.	201

Song 2

Newton's Laws of Motion,

Theory of Universal Gravitation,

and Rules of Reasoning

'I wish to learn what is the very cause which enables the celestial bodies move in such exquisite 3 heavenly harmony. Please expound the abstruse theories of the bold, scientific geniuses for me in plain words as much as it is feasible without mathematics as I am utterly ignorant of the field,' says Dante honestly. 'I think that "Newton's laws of motion" and his "theory of universal gravitation" 12 are the most relevant to your question. Hence, I quote what Newton stated in his "Principia": 15

"Law I: Every body persists in its state of being at rest or moving uniformly straight forward, 18 except insofar as it is compelled to change its state by force impressed. Law II: The alteration of motion 21 is ever proportional to the motive force impressed; and is made in the direction of the right line 24 in which that force is impressed. **Law III:** To every action there is always opposed an equal reaction: 27 *Or the mutual actions* of two bodies upon each other are always equal and directed to 30

contrary parts." These three laws	
of motion formulate the basic	
principles of "force" and "changes in motion."	33
'Are they sufficient to	
explain how the celestial objects	
revolve on their specific orbits around	36
the Sun in their own orbital	
periods?' asks Dante. 'No. Newton	
formulated the crucial "law of universal	39
gravitation." It was	
derived by inductive reasoning	
from empirical data of astronomical	42
observations and many	
physical experiments on Earth.	
The "Newton's law of gravitation" states	45

that every "particle" attracts every other particle in the Universe with a "force" which is 48 directly proportional to the product of their "masses" and inversely proportional to the square of 51 the distance between their "mass-centers." If this mutually "attractive gravitational force" is applied 54 to the second law of motion, one obtains the explicit mathematical equation which describes motion of any objects, if they are regarded as idealized "pointmasses," says the dreamer. 'What do you mean by 60

"point mass"?" 'If we assume	
that the "entire mass" of an object	
is concentrated at a point without spatial	63
extension, the object	
is idealized as a "point-particle"	
with a certain value of "mass of non-zero,"	66
says the dreamer. 'If so,	
it sounds to me a fabulous magic	
rather than a rational science, as you	69
try to convince me that	
this huge Earth must turn into	
an absurd "point-mass" to explain how it	72
orbits around the Sun,' says	
Dante with a sincere criticism.	
'I appreciate your keen insight, Dante.	75

A scientific theory is merely an approximate description of the observed phenomena and their 78 prediction as accurately as possible only provisionally, until a discovery of new phenomena 81 compels us to revise the old theory to include them into the scope of the newly revised theory. 84 The "classical theory of Newtonian mechanics" has described and predicted remarkably well almost all 87 "macroscopic phenomena" observed in the sky and on Earth in the era, Newton worked,' says the dreamer. 90

'If so, it must have been	
very useful in the practical sense.	
But I have further questions on the nature	93
of the "gravitational force:"	
How can a physical object exert	
continuously a force onto another object	96
which is separated by	
the empty space at an immense	
distance, as if it were invoked by magic?'	99
asks Dante. 'Newton was	
keenly aware of such criticisms	
about his theory of gravity. After many	102
years of sincere efforts	
to solve the problem, however,	
Newton admitted in the last edition	105

of his "Principia" in 1726:	
"I have not yet been able to	
discover the cause of these properties	108
of gravity from phenomena,	
and I feign no hypotheses It is	
enough that gravity does really exist	111
and acts according to	
the laws I have explained, and that	
it abundantly serves to account for all	114
the motions of celestial	
bodies." says the dreamer.	
'I appreciate Newton's sincere and lofty	117
integrity," says Dante.	
'To prevent our misunderstanding	
of any scientific theory. Newton professed	120

the following "Rules of	
Reasoning in Philosophy" in	
the later editions of his "Principia:"	123
"Rule 1: We are to admit no more causes of	
natural things than such as both true and	
sufficient to explain their appearances.	126
Rule 2: Therefore, to the same natural effects	
we must, as far as possible, assign	
the same cause.	129
Rule 3: The qualities of bodies, which admit	
neither intensification nor remission	
of degrees, and which are found to belong	132
to all bodies within reach of our	
experiments, are to be esteemed the univers	al
qualities of all bodies whatsoever.	135

Rule 4: In experimental philosophy we are to	
look upon propositions inferred by general	
induction from phenomena as accurately	138
or very nearly true, notwithstanding any	
contrary hypothesis that may be imagined,	
till such time as other phenomena occur,	141
by which they may either be made more	
accurate, or liable to exceptions."	
What do you think, Dante, of the above "Rules	144
of Reasoning" professed	
by Newton?' asks the dreamer.	
'I can grasp the Newton's "Rules of Reasoning"	147
better than his abstruse	
works of scientific genius,' exclaims	
Dante, with heartfelt respect and enthusiasm.	150

'I admire your insightful	
keen perception, my revered poet!	
The Newton's "Rules of Reasoning" have been	153
the vital principles	
which guide us on how to carry out	
our scientific investigations in concrete	156
experimental researches	
by explicit mathematical	
inductions from the actually observed	159
phenomena rather than	
polemic arguments on our imagined	
fanciful ideas,' says the dreamer in elation.	162
'They remind me of what	
you mentioned about the Xenophanes's	
profound, insightful philosophical poems.'	165

'Please explain to me what	
you mean, Dante.' 'You told me that	
Xenophanes had expounded the intrinsic	168
limit of the human's	
capability in knowing the true	
ultimate reality in itself as he asserted:	171
"and, of course, the clear and	
certain truth no man has seen nor	
will there be any human who knows about	174
GOD/ONE and what I say	
about such things. For even if, in	
the best case, one happens to speak just	177
of what has been brought to pass,	
still he himself would not know	
the ultimate truthBut honest opinion	180

is allotted to humans. These things seem to me to resemble close to the reality. As GOD/ONE does not 183 reveal things clearly to mortals, men should find them out better by searching in the course of time." 186 Do you remember now what you told me about Xenophanes?' 'Yes, Dante. Xenophanes was the pioneer, 189 who recognized honestly the intrinsic limit of what the human brains could learn about the ultimate 192 reality: The Newton's "Rule 4 of Reasoning" is

195

an explicit and eloquent formulation

of this fundamental fact,	
I think,' says the dreamer with firm	
conviction. 'Do you believe that the laws	198
of nature are not permanent	
but undergo changes?' asks Dante.	
'No. What I try to mean is that the opinions	201
formulated as "theories"	
or "hypotheses" by the human brains	
with regards to the intrinsically unknowable	204
"true laws of nature" do	
undergo gradual changes from	
preceding theories to new theories as	207
the human's experiential	
researches on nature progress in time.	
For example, discoveries of new phenomena	210

which could not be explained	
by the Newtonian mechanics prompted	
the formulation of a new theory of gravity,	213
called "Theory of General	
Relativity" by "Albert Einstein"	
in 1915. This new theory postulates	216
that "energy" and "momentum"	
of a "point-particle" distort	
the "space-time curvature" in its vicinity	219
such that other "particles"	
move in "trajectories," determined	
by the "geometry of space-time." According	222
to the Einsteinian theory,	
the Newtonian gravitational force	
is regarded as an unreal "fictitious force"	225

due to the "curvature	
of space-time." The "gravitational	
acceleration" of an object in "free fall"	228
is due to its "world-line"	
being a "geodesic of spacetime,"	
says the dreamer. 'As Newton said, I feign	231
no opinion because	
I do not understand at all	
the abstruse "geometry of space-time."	234
But how is it possible	
for a "physical matter" to	
exert actually concrete effects to distort	237
the abstract "frame of	
space-time coordinate of reference,"	
chosen by the brain of a human observer?'	240

asks Dante. 'I feign no
answer to your keen insightful
question, Dante. I confess that all our
theories may be merely
provisional magic opinions,
invented by the imaginative human brains,'
246
says the dreamer.

Song 3

On the Nature of Stars in the Sky

'I would like to hear more	
about the moving stars in the sky	
rather than the abstruse theories in the brains	3
of the scientific geniuses.	
What does enable the countless	
stars to shine their lights so mysteriously?'	6
asks Dante. 'A star is	
a luminous, massive object	
in the state of "plasma," caused and sustained	9
by the "gravity" of	
its own huge "mass," says the dreamer.	
'What is plasma?' 'It is the "electrically	12
ionized state" which a matter	
assumes under extremely high	
"temperature" and "pressure," instead of "gas,"	15

"liquid," or "solid" states	
under milder conditions,' says	
the dreamer. 'If so, a dark object could be	18
ignited to beam a light	
by the gravity of its own mass?'	
'Yes, Dante! When its total mass exceeds	21
a critical value of	
about one-eighth of the "mass of our Sun,"	
a huge "gaseous nebula," composed mostly	24
of "hydrogen" (the simplest	
element), begins to condense due to	
its own gravity. Gradually it becomes	27
a dense spheroidal object,	
called "proto-star." When its central	
core reaches the critical high temperature	30

and pressure, hydrogens	
begin to "transmute" into another	
element, called "helium" in the "subatomic	33
process", known as "thermo-	
nuclear fusion" at its core. This	
produces a vast amount of energy which is	36
transferred to all other	
parts of the star. This process of	
"energy-generating nuclear fusion," called	39
the "main sequence" is enhanced	
by itself to keep on, once it is	
initiated by the gravity as long as	42
reservoir of fuels in	
the star lasts,' says the dreamer.	
'It is marvellous and fascinating to learn	45

that our Sun had been a dark	
object before it was ignited	
by its own gravity to shine!' exclaims Dante.	48
'Yes. Our Sun developed	
from dark gaseous interstellar	
"molecular clouds" which consisted mostly of	51
hydrogen, about four and	
a half billion years ago.' 'I see.	
What is the fate of our Sun in the future?'	54
'The initial mass of each star	
is the crucial factor which determines	
the course of its "stellar evolution" and	57
"eventual fate." The stars	
are classified according to	
the range of their "initial total masses."	60

For a very low mass star,	
called "red dwarf" which has a mass less	
than a half of the Sun's mass, the "nuclear fusion"	63
occurs very slowly. Its	
lifetime in the main sequence may	
last for many trillion years. Then it will enter	66
to its final stage as	
a "white dwarf" star, eventually.	
Our Sun belongs to the class of low mass	69
stars which have their masses	
between a half and two and a half	
times of the Sun's mass. In this class of stars,	72
nuclear fusion occurs	
faster than that of the red dwarf stars.	
Their lifetime in the main sequence is about	75

ten billion years. When	
the "hydrogen reservoir" is depleted,	
the core contracts further by its gravity.	78
The rise of its temperature	
causes the outer layers of the star	
to expand and cool. The expanded star enters	81
to its new stage of life	
as a "red giant." It begins to burn	
"helium" into "carbon." The star accumulates	84
"degenerated Carbon-	
Oxygen" in its core, and eventually	
burst out its outer shells as "planetary	87
nebula", and its dense core	
becomes a much smaller star, called	
a "white dwarf." Our Sun will follow such	90

a course of its "stellar	
evolution": It will continue	
about five and a half billion years more in	93
converting "hydrogen"	
into "helium." When our Sun depletes its	
core hydrogen, it will start the "red-giant-branch"	96
phase of its life, during	
which it will expand to engulf	
Mercury, Venus, and Earth, but its mass	99
will decrease. Helium in its	
core will be rapidly converted	
into "carbon." Eventually a half of our Sun's	102
mass will be ejected	
to be a "planetary nebula,"	
from which new planets will evolve someday.	105

Its core will remain as	
a dense, compact "white dwarf" star.	
In the case of a massive star whose mass exceeds	108
ten times of our Sun's mass,	
it will undergo much more rapid	
and dramatic changes in its evolution.	111
Nuclear fusions accelerate	
in its larger and denser core	
very rapidly. Its life-stage in the "main	114
sequence" may be as short	
as just for a few million years.	
When it depletes hydrogen, it begins	117
to burn helium. At this	
new phase, its size expands to become	
a "super-giant star." When helium is exhausted	120

at its core, the massive star	
begins to burn carbon. Such "thermo-	
nuclear fusions" proceed in the successive stages,	123
fueled by "neon", "oxygen", and	
"silicon." Eventually, the massive star	
produces "iron." Any "fusion beyond iron"	126
consumes rather than produces	
energy. Eventually, its dense iron core	
suddenly collapses and its own powerful	129
"shockwaves" cause the star	
to explode in an extremely	
brilliant "supernova." The explosion	132
blows away its outer layers,	
which shine for many years as the remnant	
of the <i>supernova</i> . They contain various "heavy	135

elements" such as iron, lead,	
silver and gold as well as light	
elements such as carbon, nitrogen,	138
and oxygen. These elements	
are reused during the formation	
of new stars and their planets: In fact,	141
we are made of the "star-ashes,"	
left by the "supernova explosions"	
in the cosmic drama of the Universe,'	144
says the elated dreamer.	
'I see. It takes my breath away	
to realize that we have inherited our body	147
as well as our spirit	
from the stars,' whispers Dante	
to himself rapt in a deep meditation.	150

'After its explosions	
in a supernova,' says the dreamer,	
'the cores of massive stars are compressed	153
into either extremely	
dense "neutron stars," or even into	
mysterious physical objects, called "black holes"	156
in the case of very massive	
supergiant stars.' 'What is a black hole?'	
'It is a mysterious "region of space-time"	159
which manifests such strong	
gravitational effects that nothing	
can escape from its inside. The boundary	162
of a "black hole" from which	
neither matter nor light can escape	
is called the "event horizon of the black hole."	165

Song 3: The Nature of Stars in the Sky

Although it is impossible	
for us to see a black hole, because	
even light cannot escape from its strong	168
gravitational grip,	
the presence of a black hole may be	
inferred from its interactions with other	171
matters and lights outside	
its event horizon. External	
matters that are attracted to orbit around	174
its event horizon	
form an "accretion disk" which	
emit strong "electromagnetic waves." If other	177
stars orbit a "black hole,"	
observation of their orbits	
can be used to estimate the mass and	180

Song 3: The Nature of Stars in the Sky

location of the unseen	
black hole. In such indirect methods,	
scientists infer that there exists a "super-	183
massive black hole" whose total	
mass is estimated to be four million	
times greater than the Sun's mass, located	186
at the central core of	
our "Milky Way Galaxy." In fact,	
our "solar system" revolves around the massive	189
central core of the Milky Way	
Galaxy, once in two-hundred-forty	
million years,' says the dreamer. 'If so, there	192
must have existed a super-	
giant star which had an enormous	
mass greater than four million times that of	195

Song 3: The Nature of Stars in the Sky

our Sun, before it exploded
to become the unseen massive
black hole which makes our Sun to revolve
around it. The cosmic drama
of the stars, as revealed by the frail
human brains fleeting on this tiny planet
Earth, is too immense, abstruse
and mysterious beyond my ken
and wit,' whispers Dante to himself,
elated in awe and wonder.

Song 4

On the Nature of Matter and Energy

'Every physical thing,	
I presume, is made of matter.	
But I do not know what "matter" really is.	3
Tell me what you know	
about it,' says Dante earnestly.	
'It is so basic yet the most abstruse concept.	6
The "ordinary matter" is	
composed of "atoms," which combine	
with other atoms to form "molecules."	9
Our body is an evident	
example of a physical substance	
which occupies a specific volume of space	12
at a given time and	
possesses a quantitative property	
of matter, called its "mass," and another	15

quantitative property,	
either positive or negative	
"electric charge." An atom can be split into	18
its subatomic component	
particles, called "protons" which has	
"positive electric charge," neutral "neutrons,"	21
and negatively charged "electrons."	
The massive "atomic nucleus" consists	
of "protons" and "neutrons" at the center	24
of the "atomic structure."	
The "electrons" revolve around the "nucleus,"	
analogous to how planets orbit around the Sun,'	27
says the dreamer. 'How wondrous	
it is that the atoms which build-up	
our bodies have the same form as the Solar	30

System. Is it the same	
gravity that makes the electrons	
to orbit around the atomic nucleus?'	33
'The "positively charged nucleus"	
and the "negatively charged electrons"	
are attracting via "electrostatic force"	36
which is enormously stronger	
than the "gravity" in the "atomic structure."	
A "hydrogen atom" consists of one proton	39
and one electron. A "helium	
atom" has two protons and two neutrons	
in its nucleus and two "orbiting electrons."	42
When two hydrogen atoms	
bind to share their orbiting electrons,	
they form a stable "hydrogen molecule."	45

Most physical phenomena	
on our Earth are governed by either	
attractive or repulsive "electromagnetic	48
forces" between opposite	
or same polarity, respectively,	
of the "electric charges" of ordinary matter.	51
All biological processes	
are manifestations of complex	
"electromagnetic interactions" among	54
numerous components	
of matter,' says the dreamer with	
resolute confidence. 'I see. Do you claim	57
that there is no fundamental	
difference between a living thing	
and a dead matter?' asks Dante. 'Atoms and	60

stars are as alive, I think,	
as any "living things": Our Sun has	
been generating enormous vital energy	63
and shining lights in the form	
of "electromagnetic radiations"	
which have enabled the "life" to emerge on	66
Earth and sustained its journey	
through the "biological evolution"	
to make the self-conscious Homo sapience,'	69
says the dreamer in awe.	
'What is an electromagnetic	
radiation?' 'It is a "wave of oscillating	72
electromagnetic field",	
formulated by "James Clerk Maxwell"	
in 1865: The wave is emitted by "electrically	75

charged moving particles".	
It carries "electromagnetic radiant	
energy" away from its source particle, and	78
imparts its radiant energy	
to other particles when they interact.	
They are characterized by their "frequencies	81
of oscillation" or "wavelengths."	
Light is its narrow band, to which	
our "visual receptor cells" can interact,	84
in the wide range of "spectrum	
of electromagnetic radiations."	
They propagate themselves at the fast speed	87
of light, without the continuing	
influence of the "moving electric charges"	
that produced them,' says the dreamer. 'I see.	90

I'm glad to learn what light is,'	
says Dante. 'Light has "dual nature":	
It may be regarded as "photons" which are	93
the discrete "quanta" of	
the "electromagnetic radiation,"	
responsible for "physical interactions	96
with matter." A "photon" is	
an "uncharged elementary particle"	
which is emitted or absorbed, if an electron	99
jumps its orbit from one	
"quantized energy level" to another	
within the same atom. The energy of	102
a photon is equal to	
frequency of its oscillation times	
the "Planck's constant," in the "quantum theory,"	105

formulated by "Max Planck"	
in 1900. A "photon" propagates,	
however, as if it were a wave with	108
the speed of light. The "wave-	
like"and "particle-like" dual nature	
is also found in "electrons" and other	111
"elementary particles"	
which constitute the atomic structure	
of the ordinary matter,' says the dreamer.	114
'Perhaps our naïve concept	
of particle or wave is unfit	
to look into the subtle, mysterious,	117
and fundamental entities	
of nature,' whispers Dante to	
himself. 'I concur with you. There exists	120

"antiparticle" which has	
the "opposite electric charge" of its	
corresponding particle of ordinary matter:	123
The "antiparticle" of	
electron, called "positron" has	
positive charge of the same quantity and mass.	126
"Proton's antiparticle,"	
called "antiproton" has a negative charge.	
If any particle collides with its antiparticle,	129
both of them undergo	
"mutual annihilation," and transmute	
as very powerful "radiations of energy"	132
such as "gamma rays."	
The "energy" released by the annihilation	
is equal to the "total mass" of the collided	135

"matter" and "antimatter,"	
multiplied by the square of light-speed,	
in accordance with the "mass-energy	138
equivalence equation,"	
formulated by "Albert Einstein" in 1905.'	
'It takes my breath away to learn such a strange	141
and transcendental episode	
in the grand drama of our Universe,'	
interrupts Dante in elation, 'are there	144
stars which are made of such	
antimatters?' 'We do not know it, yet.	
Antimatters can be produced by "particle	147
accelerators" for only very	
brief periods, but they annihilate	
soon by interactions with ordinary matter	150

on Earth,' says the dreamer.	
'Is it possible to create matter	
from radiation as a reverse process	153
of the annihilation?'	
asks Dante. 'Yes. If a high energy	
photon is radiated to a massive nucleus	156
of an atom, a new pair	
of "positron" and "electron" is emitted	
from the atom. Hence, "annihilation" and	159
"generation" of matter	
are reversible phenomena	
during which "energy" and "momentum" must	162
be conserved to occur.'	
'I see. The conservation	
of energy is the predominant principle	165

regardless of whether	
matter seems to us to appear	
like a particle or an energetic wave	168
in different situations.'	
'Yes, Dante. There exist two kinds	
of "elementary entities" of nature: "substance"	171
and "force" that interacts	
with substance. Two or more identical	
substances, called "fermions," cannot occupy	174
the same "quantum state"	
simultaneously, obeying to	
the "exclusion principle," formulated by	177
"Wolfgang Pauli" in 1925.	
For example, two protons cannot	
occupy the same position simultaneously.	180

In contrast, the physical carriers of force, called "gauge-bosons" are free from the exclusive restriction. 183 As a "photon" is a "gaugeboson", many photons can occupy the same location simultaneously as 186 many "waves" can be "superimposed". "Photon" is the "carrier of the electromagnetic force", which interact 189 with "fermions." There are other "bosons" which carry different forces: The "strong nuclear forces" that bind "elementary 192 fermions", called "quarks" to form protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom, is a "gauge-boson" called "gluon."

The "weak nuclear forces," which	
make the atomic nucleus to undergo	
"transmutations" to become different	198
elements via "radioactive	
decays" of atoms, are carried out by	
massive "gauge-bosons," called "W+," and "W	" 201
The ordinary <i>matter</i>	
and its corresponding antimatter	
are composed of "fermions" which obey	204
the "Fermi-Dirac statistics,"	
formulated by "Enrico Fermi"	
and "Paul Dirac." The interactions of fermions	207
are mediated by	
the "force-carrying bosons" which obey	
the "Bose-Einstein statistics." formulated by	210

"Satyendra Bose," and	
"Albert Einstein." The "Standard Model"	
of our current physics classifies "fermions"	213
into two families: "hadrons"	
and "leptons." Hadrons are composite	
fermions, made of two or more "quarks," bound	216
by "the strong nuclear forces,"	
mediated by "gluon." "Leptons" are	
"unitary fermions," which are not involved in	219
the "strong nuclear force"	
but they are subjected to the "weak nuclear	
force," "electromagnetism," and "gravitation."	222
There are six types of quarks,	
known as their "flavours," grouped in three	
"generation:" The "first-generation quarks" have	225

either "up" or "down" flavours;	
the second-generation quarks have	
"charm" or "strange" flavours; the third generation	228
quarks have "top" or "bottom"	
flavours. For every "quark flavour"	
there is its corresponding type of "anti-	
particle," called "anti-quark."	
Hadrons which consist of three quarks	
such as <i>protons</i> and <i>neutrons</i> , are called 234	
"baryons." When a quark binds	
with its anti-quark by strong nuclear	
interaction, they form a two-quark "meson," 237	
which decays rapidly	
into electrons and "neutrinos."	
Leptons are also classified into six 240	

types of their "flavours," grouped	
in three generations: The first-generation	
leptons, called "electronic leptons" are	243
the well-known charged "electrons"	
and neutral "electron-neutrinos";	
the second-generation leptons are called "muons"	246
and neutral "muon-neutrinos";	
The third-generation leptons are called	
"tau" and "tau-neutrinos." For every lepton	249
flavour there is a corresponding	
type of antiparticle, called "antilepton."	
These <i>elementary particles</i> had been predicted	252
by the theories, formulated	
by "Murray Gell-Mann" and others.	
The existence of various elementary particles	255

was recently detected	
by concrete experiments with	
powerful "accelerators of particles."	258
This is a gist of	
the fascinating story about how	
humankind has adventured deep into	261
the hidden infinitesimal	
realm of which we are made, and	
muse on its mystery,' says the dreamer in awe.	264
'The story of our inner	
universe is too abstruse and	
mysterious for me to comprehend what it means.	267
It takes away my breath that	
the mortal humans could look so deep	
into the mystery of nature,' whispers Dante	270
elated in deep wonder.	271

Song 5

The Structure of the Observed

Part of the Universe

'Where are we in the cosmic	
drama of existence?' whispers	
Dante to himself. 'We are fleeting through	3
the void aboard Earth within	
the "Solar System," which is a tiny	
part of a vast realm: the "Milky Way Galaxy."	6
It is composed of about three	
hundred billion stars which shine lights,	
many planets which orbit around their stars, and	9
other invisible objects,'	
says the dreamer. 'I see many stars	
twinkling in the night sky, but they are too far	12
away for me to appreciate	
the mystery of their immense realm.'	
'To describe such a vast dimension, we use	15

a unit of very long length,	
called "light-year": the distance travelled	
by light in the span of a year. One light-year	18
is about nine and a half	
pentameters.' 'How long is a meter?'	
'My height is about one and a half meters.	21
Reflected sunlight from the Moon's	
surface takes about one second to	
travel the distance to the Earth's surface,	24
whereas it takes about five	
hundred seconds for light to travel	
the distance between the Sun and the Earth,	27
defined as one "astronomical	
unit" (AU) of length,' says the dreamer.	
'The Moon is so much closer to us than	30

the Sun.' 'The Moon is the only celestial object which humans visited actually first in 1969.' 'What? 33 How could mortal humans carry out such miraculous tasks?' says Dante in astonishment and sheer thrills. 36 ""Astronauts" flew in "spacecrafts," landed on the Moon, walked on its soil, and brought its rocks back safe to our Earth.' 39 'It is brave and incredible adventures of mankind into the celestial realm,' exclaims Dante in awe. 42 'There are many "space probes," which explore in the vast outer space beyond the Moon; they are smaller spacecrafts

without human crews, but	
remotely controlled by scientists	
on the Earth. They fly by, orbit, or land	48
on other planetary objects,	
such as Mars, Venus, Mercury,	
Jupiter, and Saturn to collect and send	51
scientific information	
for us to study here on Earth.	
The most distant space probe, named "Voyager 1",	54
was about 20 "light-hours" away	
from the Earth as of January 2019.	
It was the first humanmade object which left	57
our Solar System and	
explores the vast interstellar space.	
There are many powerful "space telescopes" that	60

orbit around the Earth with which	
scientists on Earth can study the immense	
structure and physical properties of the Universe.'	63
'They are astonishing	
and fantastic feats, performed by	
mortal human beings. Would someday the humans	6
may visit a star?' asks	
Dante. 'I don't think so. The nearest	
star, named "Proxima Centauri" is about four	69
light-years away from us.	
It is a small "red dwarf star" whose	
mass is only one eighth that of our Sun. It has	72
a planet, named "Proxima	
Centauri b," which is the nearest	
known "extra-solar planet." To travel across	75

the vast distance, it will take longer than many hundred thousand years for any spacecraft built by humans to reach it; 78 It is an epoch longer than the entire period during which the species, Homo sapience sapience, emerged 81 on the Earth, and began to write down its history about five thousand years ago. Our science and technology are less than five hundred years old.' 'I see your point,' says Dante. 'The brightest star in the night sky, named "Sirius," 87 is about eight light-years away. It is twice as massive but twenty-five times brighter than our Sun. Our Solar System 90

is located on the inner	
edge of the spiral of matters, called	
the "Orion-Cygnus Arm," at twenty-seven thousan	1 d 93
light-years away from the center	
of the Milky Way Galaxy: it is	
a "barred spiral galaxy" which extends	96
between one hundred fifty	
and two hundred thousand light-years.	
The stars within its radius of ten-thousand	99
light-years from the galactic	
center are tightly packed as "bulge"	
from which "bars" protrude. The galactic center	102
emits an intense radio	
waves near "Sagittarius." They are	
attributed to a "supermassive black hole,"	105

estimated to be four million	
times greater than the mass of the Sun.	
Our Solar System revolves around the galactic	108
center with its orbital	
period of about two hundred forty	
million years. Scientists discovered that stars	111
at a wide range of distances	
from the Galactic Center orbit around it	
at a constant speed. Because this phenomenon	114
contradicts the laws of	
motion and gravity, they postulate	
that there must exist invisible "dark matter,"	117
which interact with matter	
only gravitationally, neither	
emitting nor absorbing electromagnetic	120

radiation. According to	
the "Dark Matter Hypothesis," about	
ninety percent of the Milky Way Galaxy's mass	123
must be attributed to	
the unseen "dark matter." But we know	
nothing about its real physical nature at all,'	126
says the dreamer honestly.	
'The mystery of nature is truly	
fathomless,' whispers Dante to himself.	129
'The over-all structure of	
the Universe is immense and complex:	
The Milky Way galaxy belongs to the "Local Group	p" 132
of about fifty galaxies,	
surrounded by a vast "Local Void."	
Two smaller galaxies, named "Large and Small	135

Magellanic Clouds" and many	
"dwarf galaxies" orbit around our Milky Way	
in the Local Group. The "Andromeda galaxy,"	138
which is the largest one	
in the Local Group, has about one	
trillion stars: It is about two and a half	141
million light-years away from us.	
Its center may contain a huge	
"super black hole," about one-hundred-fifty	144
million times the mass of	
our Sun. The Andromeda and	
our Milky Way galaxies will collide in about	147
four billion years: they will	
merge to form a giant "elliptical	
or disc galaxy." Such mergers are common	150

events in the evolution	
of galaxies. A cosmic structure,	
composed of many hundreds to thousands	153
galaxies that are bound	
together by gravity is called	
a "Cluster of Galaxies." Aggregates of	156
less than a hundred galaxies	
are called "Galaxy Groups" such as	
our Local Group. Many galaxy-groups and	159
galaxy-clusters form	
a more massive cosmic structure, called	
a "Supercluster" of galaxies. We belong	162
to a local supercluster,	
named "Laniakea," which harbours	
our Milky Way and a hundred thousand other	165

nearby galaxies, gathered	
to the extent of five hundred	
million light-years. Its center of mass near	168
the "Norma galaxy-cluster"	
is called the "Great Attractor" which	
exerts gravitational attraction of its galaxies.	171
The observed part of	
the Universe is estimated to contain	
many millions of "Superclusters" of galaxies,'	174
says the dreamer. 'What is	
the size of the whole Universe?' asks	
Dante. 'Its answer is quite intricate:	177
Suppose that an astronomer	
on Earth detects the light, emitted	
by the most distant star in the observed	180

Universe. The photons which	
causes their perception by the brain	
of the observer, right now, must have travelled	183
for a long expanse	
of time since the star emitted them	
at a time in the long past to reach us.	186
Let's assume that the distance	
is ten-billion light-years. Then the light	
was emitted from the star ten billion years	189
before it finally reaches	
the observer's eyes on Earth, right now.	
The emission of light by the star was	192
an ancient event that	
occurred ten billion years ago, long	
before any life evolved to look at it on Earth.	195

Hence, what we observe about	
distant objects, now, are merely	
ancient relics of past events which occurred	198
at the remote places within	
our Universe,' says the dreamer. 'Yes,	
I see your point.' 'Scientists discovered	201
an astounding fact that	
the "frame of space" of the Universe	
is not permanent but changes with time.	204
"Vesto Slipher" found in 1912	
that the wavelengths of light coming	
from many "spiral nebulae" were longer; that is,	207
they showed "redshift," when they	
were compared with the standard "spectra	
of hydrogen" or other elements, measured	210

on Earth. The redshift suggested	
that these objects were moving away	
from Earth. "Edwin Hubble" found in 1924	213
that the vague objects, called	
"nebulae" (which had been mistaken	
as clouds of dusts and gases within the Milky Way)	210
were vast galaxies far away	
from the Milky Way Galaxy. He found	
an empirical law that "recessional velocities"	219
of other galaxies increased	
proportional to their distances from Earth.	
This finding suggests that the whole structure	222
of the <i>Universe</i> is changing	
in a dynamic expansion rather than	
stays in a static equilibrium state. Hence,	225

the size of the whole Universe	
is not constant but changes with time.	
The most distant cosmic object so far observed	228
is the "quasar," named "ULAS	
J1342." It is an extremely luminous	
and active "galactic nucleus" which had	231
a "supermassive blackhole"	
eight-hundred million times Sun's mass	
about thirteen billion years in the time past.	234
Its "co-moving distance"	
from our Earth is about thirty billion	
light-years away. If we assume that our Earth	237
is at the center of	
the whole universe, then we may imagine	
our universe to be an immense sphere with	240

a radius of not less than	
thirty billion light-years long.'	
'Thank you for your elaborate detours	243
to answer my naïve question,'	
says Dante. 'The revolutionary discovery	
that the <i>Universe</i> changes with time has inspired	246
new scientific studies	
of the origin and evolution	
of the dynamic Universe,' says the dreamer.	249

Song 6

Current Hypotheses on the Origin and Evolution of the Universe

'Your story about our Universe is getting more dramatic as it is unfolding. Tell me how its expansion 3 tells about the origin of the Universe,' says Dante with sincere curiosity. "Georges Lemaitre" postulated in 1927 that at a definite point of time in the past, the Universe happened to begin (or born) as a tiny "primeval atom," which has expanded since its birth. His hypothesis of the primeval atom is miscalled later 12 as the "Big Bang Theory." 'Was there a cosmic explosion at the birth of our Universe?' asks Dante. 15

'No! It is an expansion	
of the "frame of space-time of the Universe,"	
not explosion of matters through a static frame	18
of its space and time, as	
in the case of an explosion of	
materials and energy from a supernova	21
into space.' 'If so,	
"Big Bang" sounds to me a foolish	
and misleading name for such a crucial	24
event: the very birth of	
our Universe,' says Dante. 'Yes, I	
think so, too. "Big Bang" hypothesis requires	27
that concepts of "space" and "time"	
must be revised: The Universe was not	
born in a "pre-existing space" at a "pre-existing	30

time-frame", but the "space" began to emerge and the "time" began to flow through the Universe only after its "birth!" 33 'I see. It is a strange and confusing change in our most common and fundamental concepts,' says Dante. 'The best current theory, called "Lambda-CDM model", is based on the "theories of relativity," 39 laws of "quantum physics," and the simplifying assumptions of "isotropy" and "homogeneity" of 42 the Universe. Mathematical extrapolation of the expansion of the Universe reversely in time back 45

to its origin results in	
a "singularity" of an infinite energy	
density and temperature. Such a singularity	48
indicates that the "theory	
of general relativity" is not	
appropriate to describe the physical	51
nature of the Universe	
at the moment of its birth (Big Bang).	
Based on various assumptions, the "age of	54
of the observed Universe"	
is estimated to be about fourteen	
billion years old, now. The cosmic life-story	57
of our Universe may be	
conjectured by mathematical	
extrapolations (not by actual observations	60

which are absolutely	
impossible) as follows: During	
the earliest short periods, called "Planck epoch,"	63
our currently known laws	
of physics are not valid to	
describe such an extraordinary state	66
of the newly born Universe.	
In the following epoch, called	
"Grand unification," the four kinds of known	69
fundamental "interactions"	
or "forces" began to emerge: first	
the "gravity," then the "strong nuclear force,"	72
the "weak nuclear force," and	
the "electromagnetic interactions."	
Then, the dense and hot young Universe rapidly	75

expanded at exponential	
rate during "Inflationary epoch."	
Its size increased enormously, and its temperature	78
decreased rapidly. Scientists	
attribute the cosmic inflation	
to the "phase transition" which produced a vast	81
repulsive force that caused	
the exponential expansion, but	
it is beyond my grasp. Intrinsic "quantum	84
fluctuations" in the state	
of the very young Universe must have	
been amplified by the vast cosmic inflation,	87
which resulted in various	
cosmic structures, formed much later	
in its evolution. During the next period	90

between a pico-second and a nano-second after Big Bang, called "Quark epoch," the Universe was filled with a dense 93 "quark-gluon plasma" which was too energetic to form the matter at this stage. During the next "Hardon epoch" between a nano-second and one second, protons and neutrons were formed by sets of three quarks bound by gluon. 99 During the "Lepton epoch" between one and ten seconds, charged leptons such as electrons, which can combine 102 with other particles to form atoms, or neutral leptons such as "neutrinos," which rarely interact with 105

anything. Protons and neutrons	
began to form light atomic nuclei	
such as helium, deuterium, tritium-	108
nuclei during the "proto-	
nucleosynthesis epoch" between	
ten seconds and twenty minutes after	111
the presumed Big Bang.	
But the formation of atoms had to	
wait for an extended period of three hundred	114
eighty-thousand years until	
the Universe cooled down enough so that	
nuclei could combine with electrons to form	117
stable "neutral atoms," at last.	
This period is called the "Photon epoch."	
Photons were freed from interactions with matter	120

as the previously opaque	
"plasma of nuclei, electrons, and photons"	
disappeared gradually. The Universe became	123
transparent and photons	
propagated freely to become	
the "cosmic microwave background radiation"	126
which we can detect as	
"radio-waves" across the entire sky.	
It was followed by a long "Dark epoch" between	129
three hundred eighty thousand	
and one hundred fifty million years.	
Vast clouds of hydrogen molecules dominated,	132
but they were not concentrated	
enough by gravity to form "proto-stars"	
at this stage. The <i>photons</i> of the "cosmic	135

background radiation" became	
invisible radio waves due to	
the expansion of the space. Hence, the Universe	138
looked dark. In the next period,	
called "Reionization epoch," between	
one hundred fifty million and one billion years,	141
hydrogen molecules became	
"ionized plasma" by gravity,	
and the "large-scale structures and stars" emerge	ed. 14
"Dark matter" gathered in	
massive diffuse filaments by gravity.	
Ordinary matter, attracted to dense regions	147
of dark matter, formed condensed	
clouds of hydrogen gas, from which emerged	
the "primeval cosmic structures": "old stars,"	150

dwarf galaxies, and "quasars."	
Quasars are very distant old galaxies	
we can observe today. They contain "super-	153
massive black holes," surrounded	
by inward spiralling "accretion disk"	
of gases, which emitted powerful radiations.	156
Most of the observed galaxies	
were formed and evolved in a long	
period, called "Galaxies Formation and	159
Evolution epoch" from	
one to ten billion years after	
the presumed Big Bang. Smaller elliptic	162
and spiral galaxies merge	
to be a larger elliptical	
galaxy. Many galaxies become bound by gravity	165

to form a <i>galaxy-cluster</i> .	
Superclusters of galaxies evolved,	
each containing many galaxy-clusters in	168
enormously large extents.	
The history of the Universe may be	
viewed with respect to the kinds of its dominant	171
energy. The dynamics	
of the early Universe were determined	
by the "radiative energy" (photons and	174
neutrinos) after	
its exponential inflation, and	
until about forty-seven thousand years after	177
Big Bang, called "Radiation-	
dominated era." But the "energy	
of matter" became dominant over that of	180

radiation in the new phase between forty-seven thousand and about ten billion years, called "Matter-dominated 183 era." Recent observations suggest that the Universe is expanding at increasing rates. To account 186 for this unexpected fact, scientists speculate an unknown form of energy, named "dark energy," which is assumed 189 to permeate the entire space, and accelerates the expansion of the Universe. The accelerated expansion started 192 about four billion years ago, and it will keep on in the future. The period from about ten billion years after 195

the presumed <i>Big Bang</i>	
to the present is called "Dark energy-	
dominated era." Currently scientists estimate	198
that sixty-eight percent	
of the total energy of our present-day	
observable Universe must be attributed	201
to the unknown "dark energy,"	
and twenty-seven percent of its total	
energy must be contributed by another	204
unknown "dark matter."	
The ordinary matter, which we can	
perceive and have some ideas on how it works,	207
contributes only five percent	
of the total energy of the Universe.	
Hence, the Universe is an immense and profound	210

mystery to explore.	
This is a brief gist of the story	
about the origin and evolution of	213
the Universe, according	
to the currently prevailing "Big Bang"	
hypothesis as much as my dull brain could	216
grasp its fabulous claims,'	
says the dreamer.	218

Song 7

After a meditation

Dante speaks: 'Your story of the cosmic drama of the Universe is much too abstruse, complex, and fantastic for me to grasp, although I trust that you told me what you truly believed in. It takes my breath away to learn that the paltry ephemeral humans have enlightened themselves to look so deep into the fathomless mystery of the Universe. I exalt and appreciate 12 the inquisitive spirit and the impressive discoveries of astounding facts, revealed by devoted 15

works of sincere scientists.	
But I must confess that the "Big Bang"	
story on a plausible origin of the Universe	18
sounds like a fantastic	
fable of dark magic to me	
rather than a rational hypothesis	21
which can be subjected to	
rigorous scientific tests to prove	
or disprove its validity.' 'Please explain	24
for me what you mean,' asks	
the dreamer. 'If the "Big Bang" were	
a real event which created the Universe	27
of an immense energy	
at extremely high temperature,	
how could it happen in reality?' asks Dante.	30

'I see your crucial point.	
Authors of the "Big Bang" model	
refuse to think about what caused it to happen,	33
claiming that their theory	
has nothing to do with the "time	
before the Big Bang," because neither "time"	36
nor "space" existed before	
the "Big Bang" event,' says the dreamer.	
'That is a trite ploy how sly magicians play	39
their tricks on the poor idiots.	
Do you believe that the Universe had	
existed outside time and space, before it was	42
brought forth into reality	
by the magic of "Big Bang," alleged	
by new prophets—scientists?' asks Dante.	45

'No, I cannot believe	
that "Big Bang" happened in reality:	
Its presumed creation of the Universe	48
with immense energy from	
nothing violates the fundamental	
"principle of conservation of energy	51
and matter" as well as	
its logical absurdity,'	
says the dreamer with a resolute stance.	54
'If so, I wonder why	
the absurd story of the "Big Bang"	
became the prevailing cosmological theory,'	57
says Dante. 'I do not know.	
All scientific theories are merely	
provisional inventions by the ephemeral	60

yet imaginative human brains.	
I guess that most humans tend to	
worship miracles over plain common sense.	63
The "Bing Bang" story reminds	
me of the "Genesis" attributed to Moses,'	
says the dreamer. 'What? How so?' asks Dante.	66
'Moses claims: "In the beginning	
God created the heavens and the earth."	
Neither Moses nor the authors of the "Big Bang"	69
story explain from what and how	
"the heavens and the earth were created	
by God" or "the Universe happened to exist	72
at the moment of Big Bang,"	
says the dreamer. 'I see your point.'	
'In the final Canto of your Paradiso	75

you make the Dante-pilgrim	
to achieve "Saint Thomas Aquinas's"	
ultimate theological apotheosis to see	78
God directly in person;	
Then you transform him to be	
a scientist who recognized God as	81
the eternal light—energy,	
and let him exult: "Whence I should	
presume to fix my gaze on the eternal	84
light so intently that	
my vision was consummated at last!	
In their depths, bound inherently by love	87
into one volume,	
the universe revealed itself as	
the perfect whole of many diverse things:	90

Substances and accidents	
and their various functions seemed	
to have merged together in such a way	93
that I would speak of it	
as a simple light . The universal	
form of such a unity, I think, I saw,	96
because the further I	
discerned it, the more I delighted	
in it. My mind attained its final wish	99
to know, as if struck with	
the enlightening ray. Here ceased	
the power of my high fantasy. But	102
at last all my desires	
and my will revolved in harmonious	
motions by the Love that moves the sun and	105

the other stars." This is	
what inspired me to seek you, Dante,	
and converse with, even in a fleeting dream.	108
Now, you enlighten me	
to realize that the physical energy	
must have the very timeless universal nature	111
of your theological God!'	
confesses the dreamer in elation.	
'I am happy to find that you are the one	114
who sees a fleeting glimpse	
of the supreme light that I've toiled	
to convey with ineffable words in my solitary	117
confession to myself:	
La Commedia!' says Dante, beaming	
affectionate smile. A silence prevails while	120

they are immersed deep in	
their thoughts. At last, the dreamer speaks:	
'The "Big Bang" hypothesis is based on the al	leged 123
"expansion of the Universe,"	
which is indirectly inferred from	
the recently observed phenomena, called	126
"red-shift" in the spectrum	
of wavelengths of light, according to	
its interpretation as if it may be due to	129
the receding movements	
of the very remote astronomical	
objects which emitted the photons (as	132
"Doppler effect"). But	
the "red-shift" may be due to	
interactions of the photons with particles	135

in the intergalactic medium rather than due to receding movements of the emitters 138 of the *red-shifted* photons. These photons were generated very long time ago (up to ten billion years ago), 141 and they had travelled long cosmic distances before detected by human observers on Earth. Their "red-shift" 144 may be due to a decrease in the photon's energy, proportional to its age and the distance of its propagation 147 rather than due to receding movements of its emitter. Even if we assume that the presumed 150

expansion of the Universe	
to be correct, the "Big Bang"	
hypothesis has a severe logical problem:	153
It makes an unjustified	
extrapolation of the presumed	
expansion of the Universe reversely	156
in time back to its unknown	
origin, as if the expansion had started	
from, and continued since a particular point	159
of time's flow: "Big Bang."	
But we can know neither when	
the expansion began nor how long it has	162
been going on. Hence, we	
cannot estimate the age of	
the Universe from the rate of currently	165

inferred or observed	
expansion of the Universe at all.	
The Big Bang hypothesis invokes a magical	168
"sudden birth of immense	
energy" from nothing (Creatio	
ex nihilo) at "Big Bang," violating	171
the fundamental "principle	
of the conservation of energy	
and matter" (Ex nihilo nihil fit.).	174
Furthermore, the "Big Bang"	
hypothesis tries to attribute	
the very recently observed "acceleration"	177
in the degree of "red-shifts"	
to a "dark energy," which was invoked	
by its authors, as an <i>ad hoc</i> new "holy ghost:"	180

No one knows what "dark energy"	
is, at all, but it plays a predominant	
role in the "Big Bang" hypothesis, says	183
the dreamer. 'If so, we must	
charge that they have feigned a cunning	
"dark hypothesis." Following the "Newton's	186
Rule 4 of Reasoning,"	
we must search for new hypotheses	
to replace the magical story of "Big Bang,"	189
I surmise,' says Dante.	190

Song 8

"Ex Nihilo, Nihil Fit."

Dante and the dreamer immerse in their profound thoughts. Then the dreamer confesses: 'I appreciate 3 your insightful advice deep in my heart. Yet my poor brain cannot find the right way to see the light. Please help me, Dante, how to proceed appropriately in this deep mysterious inner journey!' 'Our conversation in this strange encounter has raised far more critical questions in my mind on the faith in God than what 12 you feel about the Big Bang hypothesis. Yet, we must keep on striving to find the right way to see the truth. 15

Although I am ignorant	
in science, the crucial questions	
on the Universe are certainly of vital	18
importance to me. Tell me	
what you think of the possible	
origin of the Universe,' says Dante.	21
'I confess that I am	
utterly agnostic about such	
a question on its ultimate origin,	24
as I firmly believe	
that it is impossible for us	
to know it without invoking the dark	27
magic of "Creatio	
ex nihilo." But I will try	
to confide to you my private opinions	30

on how the Universe changes through time in accord with the known principles or laws of nature,' says the dreamer. 33 'You uphold the spirit of "Ex nihilo, nihil fit," I presume, 'says Dante. 'Yes, my opinion 36 is based on these postulates: [Postulate 1] A "universe" is defined by its total constituent "matters" and 39 "energy," which are distributed in specific patterns in "space," and by the particular changes in such 42 patterns through the flow of "time," in accord with its unique set of "principles" or "laws of nature." 45

Although there might exist	
in "nature" many distinct "universes"	
which may have different "constituents" and	48
distinct sets of "principles,"	
the only concrete object that is	
certain to exist, is this Universe in which	51
the humans exist and	
study it. Hence, my opinion is limited	
to the Universe which we can investigate	54
with empirical methods.	
[Postulate 2] The Universe consists	
of many separate parts of two kinds, each part	57
called "world": the "ordinary world"	
which is made of ordinary matter	
(fermions), and the "anti-world," made of	60

anti-matter (anti-fermions),	
as postulated by "Hannes Alfven"	
in the "Plasma Cosmology." The part of	63
the Universe, which has been	
observed by the humans, is	
an example of "ordinary world" which	66
consists of many millions	
of "super-clusters" of galaxies,	
made of "fermions." The apparent lack	69
of any galaxy, made of	
"anti-fermions" in the observed part	
of the Universe (the fundamental problem	72
of "Baryon Asymmetry")	
suggests that its corresponding	
"anti-world" may be separated too far from us,	75

beyond the reach of human's	
current ability of its detection,' says	
the dreamer. 'I see your point. The generation	78
of each pair of matter	
and anti-matter from the energy	
of radiation as well as their annihilation	81
after mutual collision	
back to radiation occurs such	
that the total energy is conserved and	84
the net electric charge is	
balanced, as I recall what you	
told me.' 'Thank you, Dante! Now, let us	87
assume that the Universe	
consists of only one "ordinary world"	
and its corresponding separate "anti-world."	90

When these two "worlds" become	
"ionized plasmas" due to their own	
gravity, the electrically attractive force	93
between them will become	
much stronger than that of gravity;	
Hence, the probability of their collision	96
will increase greatly.	
Random fluctuations in	
their previously separate movements	99
may result in their collision,	
and hence, their "mutual annihilation"	
into an immense amount of radiative energy.	102
As pairs of collided "matter"	
and its corresponding "anti-matter"	
become annihilated at various levels such as	105

sub-atomic, atomic,	
molecular, stellar, galactic,	
and super-clusters of galaxies' scales,	108
the spatial distribution	
of observable objects in	
the Universe will appear to contract in	111
its extent and the density	
of radiative energy will increase	
immensely. Consequently, the temperature	114
will rise to an extremely	
high level. Hence, the collision between	
the "ordinary world" and its corresponding	117
"anti-world" will produce	
the extreme physical conditions,	
which may be very similar to those, assumed	120

by the "Big Bang" hypothesis,	
without invoking the magic of	
"Creatio ex nihilo," but according	123
to the known principle	
of the "mutual annihilation	
of matter and anti-matter into	126
radiative energy."	
While the complex cosmic processes	
of the mutual annihilation between	129
the "ordinary world" and	
its corresponding "anti-world" proceed	
from sub-atomic to super-cluster galactic levels	132
(which may take a long cosmic	
period over many billion years),	
the radiative energy will spread out, and	135

it will generate "fermions"	
and "anti-fermions" via the physical	
mechanism of "pair-production." Eventually,	138
a segregated ensemble	
of "fermions" will form a new	
generation of "ordinary world" and	141
a separate ensemble	
of "anti-fermions" will produce	
a new generation of "anti-world."	144
During the cosmic	
processes of production of a new	
generation of separate "ordinary worlds"	147
and "anti-worlds" (which may	
take a long cosmic period over many	
billion years), the Universe will appear to	150

expand. Such periodic changes	
between "annihilation" and "pair-	
production" could keep on forever throughout	153
the grand drama of	
the mysterious Universe,' says	
the dreamer. 'I appreciate the logical beauty	156
of your story on such a grand	
cosmic drama, although I do not	
know whether it would be valid in nature,	159
or not,' says Dante.	
'It is merely my daydreaming,	
unless future scientists would discover	162
the presumed "anti-world,"	
or "anti-superclusters of galaxies"	
(which are made of "anti-fermions") in remote	165

regions in the observable	
Universe. If they would confirm it	
someday (as I sincerely hope), then the postulated	168
periodic changes between	
the phase of "annihilation" (during	
which the Universe appears to contract) and	171
the phase of "pair-production"	
(during which the Universe appears	
to expand) will become a testable hypothesis.	174
Only a century ago, scientists	
believed that the Milky Way Galaxy	
was the entire Universe. Now, we realize that	177
the part of the Universe,	
which we can observe, contains more	
than many hundred trillion galaxies which are	180

similar to our Milky Way.	
Thus, it is possible that future	
scientists may discover that the part which	183
we can observe now, is	
only a very tiny fraction of	
a larger portion of the Universe, which they can	186
observe with new methods,	
unknown to us currently. Let us imagine	
that there are a hundred trillion separate	189
"ordinary worlds" and	
another hundred trillion separate	
"anti-worlds," moving within the immense	192
space of the Universe.	
Then their probable collisions,	
and hence, their "mutual annihilations"	195

during a long cosmic	
period would be statistically	
certain, regular, and periodic events	198
in the Universe. Such cosmic	
changes between the phase of "annihilations"	
and the phase of "pair-production" will be	201
periodically reversible,	
and hence will perpetuate	
the Universe through eternity, while it undergoes	204
drastic changes as time flows.	
This is the best what I can imagine	
in accord with "Ex nihilo, nihil fit,"	207
as I cannot believe in	
"Creatio ex nihilo" such as	
the alleged "Big Bang" event at the unknowable	210

"Beginning of the Universe,"	
nor fear the unknowable fatal	
"End of the Universe" at either the so-called	213
"Big Ripe," due to its endless	
expansion, or at the so-called "Big Crunch,"	
due to its ceaseless contraction, as presaged by	216
our currently prevailing	
cosmology,' says the dreamer.	
'I respect your apt efforts to balance	219
the Universe to be	
perpetual with reversible and	
periodic variations. Be brave to uphold	222
what you truly believe in,'	
says Dante. 'Another aspect	
of the Universe, which all future scientists	225

should consider, I think,	
is the physical nature of	
the "fundamental constants" such as	228
"Newton's constant of	
Gravitation," "Planck's constant" in	
quantum physics, "Boltzmann's constant" in	231
statistical mechanics,	
the "electric charge" and "speed of light"	
in electromagnetism. They have been assumed	234
to be outside of time and space,	
as if they were permanent forever	
and everywhere, like the faith in God.	237
But all our measurements	
of their values were made only recently	
within the past two hundred years. We do not	240

have any experimental proof	
that their values do not change over	
a long cosmic period. If the "fundamental	243
constants" undergo	
"periodic changes" between increasing phase	
and decreasing phase of their values over long	246
cosmic periods, then	
our theories of physics must be	
adjusted to replace the "fundamental constants"	249
by their corresponding "time-	
dependent fundamental parameters," '	
says the dreamer. 'I cannot grasp what you	252
are dreaming, as I know	
nothing of the esoteric and	
abstruse theories of your science. But I think	255

that all changes occur with	
respect to time. Do you agree with me?'	
'Yes, of course, Dante!' 'But I do not know	258
what "time" really is, although	
we speak of "time" so easily, as if	
we knew it perfectly than anything else.	261
Let us discuss on	
the nature of "time," first of all,	
rather than to argue pretentiously	264
at what point of time, and how	
it happened that the Universe began	
to exist, and at what time it will cease to be.'	267
'Yes, Dante. Please lead me	
to behold a glimpse of the deep	
mystery of "time." says the dreamer.	270

Song 9

On the Nature of Time

'When I speak to you now:	
"I hope to discuss with you tomorrow	
noon about what time is," what do you think	3
that I have meant?' asks Dante.	
'You put my poor brain at a hard test.	
To make your utterance to be meaningful	6
your brain assumed something	
we call "time" as if we know it	
implicitly, although we cannot expound it	9
explicitly. We presume	
that "time" flows from the "past" to	
the "present," and then keeps on flowing into	12
the "future," says the dreamer.	
'Yes, we must presuppose it;' says	
Dante, 'Now tell me what you mean by "past,"	15

"present" and "future" of "time."	
'They are subjective arbitrary	
demarcations of sequential occurrence	18
of "events" along the "linear	
progression" of "time," I surmise;	
"Present" or "now" is the point of time	21
at which a human happens	
to "speak." Any event which occurred	
"before" the current "speaking event" is deemed	24
to be in the "past," whereas	
any event, which is expected to	
occur "after" speaking, is considered to be	27
at a "future point" in	
the "flow of time." I know that it is	
merely a circular tautology. Please help	30

me Dante how I should	
proceed with "time," confesses	
the dreamer. 'I am on the very same mysterious	33
boat of "time," sailing with	
all others across the sea of being.	
I concur with you that our words "present,"	36
"past," and "future" have not any	
objective meaning. Do you suspect	
that "time" is a fancy "phantom," conjured up	39
by the human brains?' asks	
Dante. 'I believe that "time" is one	
of the most fundamental "quantifiable entities"	42
of the Universe—the very	
essence of the ultimate	
"reality in itself:" Any real "thing" or "event"	45

depends on its very "existence"	
or actual "occurrence" on the "pre-	
condition" of the "flow of time" along	48
the quantifiable linear	
sequence of "moment-points" of "time,"	
as argued by philosopher "Immanuel Kant."	51
'How do scientists deal with	
"time" objectively? asks Dante.	
'Most scientists refrain from arguing what "time"	54
may be with circular words,	
but all of them work hard to "measure"	
the number of observed occurrences of specific	57
cyclic physical events,	
as accurately as possible.	
As early as six thousand years ago, various	60

ancient civilizations	
developed their particular methods	
of "time-keeping," called "chronometry."	63
Based on observations	
of the movements of the Moon, the Sun,	
and other heavenly bodies across the sky,	66
the ancient astronomers	
devised various "calendars"	
in terms of days, months, and years, to organize	69
sequential "events" in	
the coherent chronological order	
and "intervals of time," says the dreamer.	72
'The establishment of	
the standard calendar has been	
of the most vital importance for all	75

human societies, I think,	
because it provides the common	
reference of time, which regulates all	78
human activities: we live	
in accord with the calendar.	
The meaning of all historical events	81
depends entirely on	
the standard calendar which records	
the journey of our life,' asserts Dante	84
with sincere confidence.	
'Absolutely, I concur with you	
on the vital importance of the "calendar"	87
as the "common reference	
of the regular flow of time."	
Many scientists have endeavoured to improve	90

the accuracy of	
their contemporary calendars	
throughout human history: They invented	93
various "time-keeping devices,"	
called "clock," "timepiece" or "watch:"	
They are used to "measure intervals of time"	96
shorter than the natural	
intervals of the "day," the "lunar month,"	
and the "year," estimated by astronomical	99
observations. A "day" is	
divided into shorter units of	
twenty-four "hours;" an "hour" is divided	102
into further shorter units	
of sixty "minutes." A "minute"	
is defined to consists of sixty "seconds."	105

According to the "Mean	
Solar Time system," the "mean solar	
day" is defined as the mean time interval	108
between two successive	
passages of the Sun across the local	
meridian at "noon." But modern scientists	111
discovered that the apparent	
movement of the Sun due to the daily	
spinning of the Earth cannot be taken as	114
an absolute standard	
of time interval, because the actual	
duration of the "mean solar day" increases	117
very gradually due to	
the "tidal effects of the oceans,"	
which slow down the spinning speed of the Earth,'	120

says the dreamer. 'I see.	
I admire the remarkable advance	
in the time-keeping, achieved by the scientists	123
who did not waste their time	
in prattling on whether time is	
is real or unreal, but devoted their time	126
to measure time as	
accurately as possible. Now, I	
wonder how the scientists solved the severe	129
problem to establish	
a proper standard in measuring	
time,' says Dante with genuine curiosity.	132
'They made revolutionary	
improvements of various new "time-	
measuring devices." The most accurate	135

new devices, called the "atomic	
clocks," measure the specific	
"electromagnetic signals" which the moving	138
"electrons" emit within	
a particular atom when they change	
their "quantum state" from one energy level	141
to another level	
within the same atomic structures.	
Since 1967, the International System	144
of Units has defined	
"One Second" as the duration	
of 9192631770 cycles of radiation	147
that is emitted by	
the transition of electrons between	
two "quantum states" of the "cesium-133 atom"	150

at rest and at "Kelvin	
temperature of absolute zero degrees."	
The accuracy of the "cesium atomic clock"	153
(NPL-CsF2) was estimated	
to be correct within one second	
for about 138 million years. National standards	156
agencies in many countries	
around the world maintain a network of	
different atomic clocks which are inter-compared	159
and kept synchronized to	
a high accuracy of within	
one "nano-second" per day. These various	162
atomic clocks collectively	
define a continuous and reliable	
"time scale:" the "International Atomic Time."	165

Many scientists are working
to improve the accuracy and
efficiency in *measuring time* with new clocks
which are expected to remain
correct during an eonian period
of fifteen billion years long, "says the dreamer.

171

Song 10

Measuring the Time Past

Dante immerses in deep meditation while time keeps moving through eloquent silence. At last, he speaks: 3 'I am deeply impressed to learn how the scientists investigate the nature of time, even though I lack 6 the knowledge of physics. I wish to feel myself how long a second is.' 'It is roughly the interval between two consecutive beats of our heart at the rest state,' says the dreamer. 'Now, I feel it at heart,' 12 exclaims Dante, touching his own heart, 'I remember from our preceding conversation on Journey of Life 15

you mentioned how old	
a specific fossil was or how long ago	
an event occurred. Certainly, it is	18
absolutely impossible	
for you to have any direct knowledge	
of such things in the remote time past as	21
you did not exist then.	
Now, tell me how did you or someone	
measure the ages of materials or events	24
which occurred in the remote	
times past,' says Dante with sincere	
curiosity. 'All materials are formed by	27
various combinations	
of basic units of matter, called	
"chemical elements." Each "element" is	30

composed of its specific	
number of "protons" in its atomic	
nucleus, called its unique "atomic number."	33
The same "element" can exist	
in many different "isotopic" forms:	
Various "isotopes" of an "element" have	36
different number of	
"neutrons" in the "atomic nucleus,"	
says the dreamer. 'How such esoteric affairs	39
inside the infinitesimal	
nucleus of an atom have anything	
to do with your business in measuring age?'	42
asks Dante. 'Scientists	
discovered that some isotopes	
of a specific <i>element</i> undergo spontaneous	45

changes into different	
isotopes of the same element,	
or "transmutation" to become a different	48
element via various nuclear	
physical processes, called "radio-	
active decays." Although the moment in time	51
at which a particular	
atomic nucleus "decays" cannot	
be predicted, a collection of a massive	54
number of radioactive	
nuclei undergoes a regular	
isotopic decay in the exponential	57
time-course, called "age equation"	
with its specific parameter,	
called the "half-life:" After the period of	60

one <i>half-life</i> has elapsed,	
one-half of the atomic nuclei	
of the "parental isotopic form" would have	63
decayed into its	
descendant isotopic form, called	
"decay product." 'It sounds too fabulous	66
like fanciful tales in	
fantastic fables,' interrupts Dante,	
'Tell me some concrete examples of such things	69
which exist in the real world.'	
'I will try my best: "Tritium or	
hydrogen-3" is a rare radioactive	72
isotope of the lightest	
element "hydrogen." The atomic	
nucleus of tritium, called "triton," consists	75

of two "neutrons" and one	
"proton," in contrast to the stable	
"isotope hydrogen-1", called "protium," which	78
has only one "proton."	
Tritium can be produced artificially	
by irradiating "lithium" metal in a "nuclear	81
reactor." The unstable	
tritium decays into the stable	
protium by emitting "beta-ray" in	84
its specific time-course	
with a "half-life" of about twelve years.	
"Carbon-14" is a radioactive isotope of	87
the element "carbon."	
Its atomic nucleus consists of	
six <i>protons</i> and eight <i>neutrons</i> . The unstable	90

"carbon-14" undergoes	
the "radioactive beta decay"	
to become a different element, called	93
"nitrogen-14" which is	
a stable isotope of the element	
"nitrogen." The decay of "carbon-14"	96
occurs in the time-course	
with the half-life of about five thousand	
and seven hundred years. "Carbon-14" can	99
be used as a reliable	
method for radiometric dating	
the ages of "carbonaceous" materials	102
such as archeological	
samples of various remains of	
organisms which lived in the time passed up to	105

about sixty thousand years old.	
For measurement of absolute ages	
of various rocks and fossilized organisms,	108
"Uranium-lead radiometric	
dating" method is commonly used.	
This is quite reliable method, because	111
rock samples provide two	
independent measurements, "two clocks	
of radioactive decays:" one is based on	114
the time-course of the decay	
of "uranium-235" into "lead-207"	
with a half-life about seven hundred million	117
years. Another measurement	
is based on the decay time-course	
of "uranium-238" into "lead-206"	120

with a much longer half-life	
of about four and a half billion years.	
The two-independent measurements of	123
the same sample provides	
a built-in cross-check,' says the dreamer.	
'I see. Now I am convinced to believe what	126
you've told me are all real,	
although it is too hard for me	
to realize as facts. What is the longest	129
half-life of an unstable thing?'	
asks Dante with earnest curiosity.	
'The longest half-life of radioactive	132
isotope is about seven	
million billion years long in the case	
of "samarium-148" which undergoes via	135

"alpha decay" to transmute	
into the isotope of the element	
"neodymium-144," says the dreamer	138
elated in sheer excitement.	
'What? If it is true, then the half-life	
of the so-called <i>unstable material</i> must be	141
a half-million times longer	
than the entire age of the Universe,	
claimed by the Big Bang story,' exclaims Dante	144
in surprise and disbelief.	
'Explain to me how scientists	
could actually measure such an immense	147
interval of time,' demands	
Dante. 'I appreciate your keen	
logical inquiry. The parameter, "half-life,"	150

is calculated from	
the temporal changes in the ratio	
of the number of the parental unstable	153
atomic nuclei to that of	
the stable "decay product," measured	
at many time-points in the course of the radio-	156
active decaying processes.	
The number of atomic nuclei	
of each isotopic type can be measured	159
with a "mass-spectrometer"	
at every time-point of sequential	
experiments. Hence the changes in the ratio	162
with respect to many time-points	
can be plotted by concrete experiments,'	
says the dreamer. 'I see. But I wonder	165

how long so-call stable thing	
last without decaying. Would it last	
forever?' asks Dante. 'We do not know it.	168
Many scientists had been looking	
for an occurrence of "decay of	
proton" in various experiments, but thus far	171
none of them succeeded in	
finding the hypothetical decay	
of proton,' says the dreamer sincerely.	174
'I must admit that	
your story about the transmutation	
of one element into a different element	177
sounds to me like a fancy	
alchemy, played by a magician	
rather than a serious work of sincere	180

good scientists,' says Dante	
beaming subtle smiles. 'I feel the same	
way as you do. But they are real facts which	183
are established by concrete	
experiments of "nuclear physics,"	
pioneered by the outstanding scientist	186
"Ernest Rutherford" and	
his many colleagues. The spontaneous	
decays of the atomic nuclei are governed	189
by the "weak nuclear force"	
which is one of the four most fundamental	
laws of nature, along with the "strong nuclear	192
force," "gravitation," and	
"electromagnetism," says the dreamer.	194

Song 11

Mother Earth: The Planet of Life

'Your story is hard to grasp;	
And yet it is very challenging and	
fascinating to imagine something beyond	3
what I could ever imagine.	
As we talked about how to measure	
the ages of things, let us converse on when	6
our Mother Earth came to be,	
and how she happened to nurture	
the primordial life to emerge and begin	9
its mysterious journey	
from the time-point of its origin	
to the present as we discuss such esoteric	12
events,' says Dante.	
'Certainly, Dante, I wish to	
converse with you on such topics of vital	15

importance. The "geological	
time scale" provides a basic frame	
of time for the history of our planet Earth:	18
It is divided into	
four primary long time-intervals,	
called, the "Hadean Eon," the "Archean Eon,"	21
the "Proterozoic Eon,"	
and the "Phanerozoic Eon,"	
in descending temporal sequence from	24
the formation of Earth	
to the present point in the time's flow.	
Each "eon" is subdivided into its various "eras."	27
Each "era" is divided further	
into its "periods," which in turn divided	
into "epochs," and each "epoch" is divided	30

further into its "ages," says	
the dreamer. 'I see. It seems to be	
a good systematic scale of time. How long	33
is an eon?' asks Dante.	
'It varies: the "Hadean Eon" represents	
the time-interval between the formation of	36
the planet Earth at about	
four and a half billion years ago	
and the time-point of four billion years ago.	39
The "Hadean Eon" remains	
darkly shrouded in enigmatic mysteries.	
The "Archean Eon" represents the time-interval	42
between the emergence of	
the primordial "prokaryotic life"	
or earlier "proto-life forms" at about four billion	45

years ago and the later time-point of about two and a half billion years ago. The "Proterozoic Eon" 48 spanned between the two time-points from two and a half billion years ago and to five-hundred forty-one million years 51 ago. The youngest current "Phanerozoic Eon" represents the shorter time interval between the time-54 point of five-hundred forty-one million years ago and the time-point, we say "present" or now, says the dreamer. 57 'I wish very much to learn how our Mother Earth had emerged during the Hadean Eon as a planet which 60

brought forth the primordial life,	
and nurtured its mysterious journey	
of evolution,' says Dante with genuine	63
curiosity and enthusiasm.	
'What concrete events occurred during	
the very early and darkly "Hadean Eon"	66
remain unknown to us.	
According to the "nebular	
hypothesis," our "Solar System" began	69
to form from a tiny part	
of an immense "interstellar	
molecular cloud" by "gravitational collapse"	72
about 4.6 billion years ago.	
Most of its mass became concentrated	
into the gravitational center, which became	75

later the massive "Sun;" Whereas its smaller remainders became flattened into a "protoplanetary disc," presumably triggered by powerful "shock waves" of colossal "supernova explosions." The "protoplanetary 81 disc" was the basic source from which the "planets," "moons," "comets," "asteroids," and other smaller objects which orbit 84 around the Sun were evolved to form the "Solar System," we surmise," says the dreamer. 'I see. How did scientists 87 measure the age of Earth?' asks Dante. 'The radiometric dating of the mineral, called "zircons," in rocks 90

collected from "Jack Hill," Australia, reveal the estimated ages of their crystallization to be up to 4.4 93 billion years old. Furthermore, the "oxygen isotopic" compositions of some of the dated zircon indicate that 96 there were "seas" on the Earth at least 4.4 billion years ago. It is remarkable to note that the ages of the lunar 99 rocks, collected by the human astronauts from 1969 to 1972, range from 3.1 to 4.4 billion years old!' 102 'It is an astounding agreement, indeed,' exclaims Dante with sheer excitement, 'How did the Moon form?' 105

'Many scientists postulate	
that the "Earth-Moon system" was formed	
after a catastrophic collision between	108
the "proto-Earth" and	
a hypothesized "proto-planet,"	
named "Theia," which had a size about that of	111
the solid planet, "Mars."	
According to the "giant impact	
hypothesis," the collision happened about	114
4.5 billion years ago.	
Its impacts might have resulted in	
the ejection of materials from "Theia" and	117
the "proto-Earth," from which	
two moons were formed first, and then	
they merged to be a single body, the "Moon."	120

Furthermore, "Theia" might have come from the outer solar system, and contributed its materials to the "proto-123 Earth;" Most water on Earth might have been brought by "Theia," says the dreamer. 'It is an awesome and fascinating 126 story of the chaotic and violent events in the hellish darkly time-past,' says Dante in awe. 129 'Such collisions among many planetary bodies seem to be quite common events during the darkly "Hadean Eon." 132 Between 4.1 and 3.8 billion years ago, numerous asteroids and comets impacted Earth and Moon: so-called, 135

the "Late Heavy Bombardment."	
But I must confess that what I've	
babbled afore are merely our provisional	138
conjectures on the Hadean Eon.	
The internal structure of the Earth	
was formed at an earlier time: the deepest	141
"solid hot inner core," the liquid	
"outer core," "mantle," highly viscous	
"asthenosphere," the solid "crust," and	144
the outermost rocky layer,	
"lithosphere." These layered structures	
of concentric spherical shells formed the Earth.	147
"Proto-Earth" was initially	
in a molten state due to extreme	
"volcanism" and frequent collisions with	150

other planetary objects.	
Eventually, its outer layer cooled	
to form the solid crust. Continual volcanic	153
eruptions and "outgassing"	
created its "primordial atmosphere."	
Condensation of water vapour and ice,	156
brought by bombarding comets	
from the cold outer solar system,	
produced the "primordial oceans," in which	159
various organic materials,	
necessary for a later emergence	
of primitive organisms, were accumulated.	162
This is a concise gist of	
our current provisional conjectures	
on what might have happened in the chaotic,	165

violent, and darkly	
"Hadean Eon," during which our Mother	
Earth underwent a mysterious gestation	168
to give birth to her first	
living organisms, we conjecture,'	
says the dreamer. Dante is immersed in	171
meditation, wandering	
in his inner realm in solitude.	
'I remember that our Mother Earth will be	174
engulfed by our expanding	
Sun as an enormous red-giant-star	
in five billion years as you asserted afore,'	177
says Dante solemnly.	
'Yes, I confirm it,' says the dreamer.	
'Then, all life will perish as Mother Earth	180

evaporates into hot
scorching flames of the burning Sun:
The tragic end of the Journey of Life...'

whispers Dante to himself.

Song 12

What is Life?

At last, Dante awakes from	
his meditation and whispers to	
himself: 'What is life? When I don't think of it,	3
I feel as if I know life	
better than anything else; but when	
I muse on life, I get helplessly lost.'	6
'I feel the same as you	
say, Dante, although I talked about	
"life" as sincerely as I could in our previous	9
conversation: "Journey of Life	
on Earth," confesses the dreamer.	
'Life seems to be so elusive as time is,'	12
says Dante. 'Yes. I feel	
that "life" shares a similar mystery	
with "time." A "living organism" is	15

an "entity" made of	
concrete "substances." In contrast, "life"	
is a specific set of subtle "processes" or	18
"qualities," which are uniquely	
characteristic to a living organism	
rather than its "material substances," I think.	21
Such "living processes" are	
sustained only for the timespan	
during which the organism is active in	24
its "living state." When	
the organism disintegrates at death,	
it ceases irrevocably its living processes,	27
even if certain physical	
remains of the dead organism	
such as its crystalized DNA molecules	30

may last for a long time.	
For example, a complete genome	
of a Neanderthal was recovered from fossilized	33
bones, and its DNA sequences	
were obtained after its death at about	
fifty thousand years ago,' says the dreamer.	36
'Despite the circularity,	
I like the idea that <i>life</i> should be	
regarded as the living processes of organisms	39
only during they are alive.	
Can you provide other examples	
that support such a contentious argument?'	42
asks Dante. 'Let me present	
the case of "viruses" to you to test	
whether it may support the argument or not:	45

A "virus" is a very small	
infectious agent who can replicate	
itself only inside its infected host cells	48
of a living organism.	
When it is not inside its host cell	
or in the process of infecting its host cell,	51
a "virus" assumes	
its "dormant state" as an independent	
infectious agent, called a "virion"; it is	54
made of the genetic	
material, either single-stranded	
RNA or single or double-stranded DNA,	57
which will encode its viral	
proteins when the "virion" assumes	
its "active state" after infection of its host	60

cell as a "virus." It can reproduce multiple copies of itself via "self-assembly" by borrowing 63 its host cell's metabolic facilities. Viral genomes undergo "mutations," which are genetically inherited. 66 Hence, they are subjected to "natural selection." A "virion" has a protein coat, called "capsid," which encapsulates and protects its genome. The capsid is made from proteins, encoded by the viral genome; 72 Virally encoded proteinsubunits assemble themselves into its specific capsid, presumably regulated 75

by specific association	
of viral capsid proteins with	
viral RNA or DNA, called "nucleocapsid."	78
"Viral species" have much greater	
genomic diversity than that of	
bacteria, archaea, plants, and animals.	81
"Virions" are ubiquitous	
complex organic compounds which	
can persist in harsh environments much longer	84
than any organism can,' says	
the dreamer. 'Your fascinating story	
of the reversible transitions between	87
the active state as virus	
and the dormant state as virion	
of the same physical entity provokes	90

a soul-searching question	
on the nature of life. I wonder	
whether your story may be regarded as	93
a proof for the resurrection	
of the dead back to life, or not,'	
says Dante in a sincere and reflective tone.	96
'I do not imply nor	
believe that a human being or	
other complex organisms might be able	99
to undergo reversible	
transitions between their "living state"	
and "disintegrated dead state," as presumed	102
in our fabulous mythologies	
and miracles in religious scriptures.	
But let me tell you another story which	105

may be relevant to us.	
It is about the human "sperm-cells,"	
says the dreamer. 'You are a good story-teller.	108
I am ready to hear more	
of your fascinating stories,' says Dante.	
'I think that the "sperm-cells" share remarkable	111
similarity with "virus-	
virion": The cytoplasm of a sperm-	
cell is very scanty and lacks the essential	114
metabolic facilities	
of usual living cells such as	
the much larger and richer "egg-cell," says	117
the dreamer. 'I remember	
that was what I heard from you about	
the crucial event fertilization which set forth	120

an individual's journey	
of life,' says Dante. 'If we compare	
the sperm-cell to the "virus-virion," then	123
the "egg-cell" may be compared	
to the "host-cell" of the "virus-	
virion," I think,' says the dreamer in sheer	126
excitements. 'If so, do you	
think that the fertilization	
should be compared to the infection of	129
the host-cell by virus?'	
'Yes, I think so: "Viral infections"	
can result in the "horizontal gene transfer"	132
between different species,	
which is analogous to the "temporal	
gene recombination" of the sexual process	135

of the "fertilization."	
Both the "viral infection" and	
the "fertilization" have the same biological	138
effect: the "increase of	
the genetic diversity of organisms"	
through the "flow of time," asserts the dreamer.	141
'I see. It is a very	
coherent argument,' says Dante.	
'Furthermore, the "sperm-cells" can be kept in	144
"dormant state" for a long	
timespan without being disintegrated into	
"dead state" by rapidly freezing and storing them	147
at a very low temperature	
in "cryo-laboratory." There are legal	
facilities, called "sperm banks" which obtain	150

"sperms" produced by healthy men,	
and preserve them at low temperature	
in their cryo-facilities for various periods	153
up to two decades, and provide	
such "donated sperms" for certain women	
to achieve pregnancy by means of "artificial	156
insemination." There are	
numerous healthy human beings who	
were born via such methods. Statistics reveals	159
that the rate of birth-defects	
is significantly lower in the case	
of birth via donated sperm than that of natural	162
conception, presumably	
due to careful selection of sperm-	
donners, and medical checks of donated sperms	165

over a half-year quarantine,'	
says the dreamer. 'It is, indeed,	
an incredible story,' says Dante in deep thought.	168
'Recently physicians	
could extract sperms from men soon after	
their death, preserved them in inactive frozen state,	, 171
then inseminated them	
successfully into lively women.	
There are about two hundred such cases in which	174
healthy human babies were born	
due to the human sperm-cells, extracted	
after the death of their biological fathers,' says	177
the dreamer. 'The boundary	
between life and death becomes so vague	
and subtle,' mutters Dante rapt in deep thought.	180

'The artificial methods	
of human reproduction, called	
"in vitro fertilization," raise critical	183
questions of vital social	
and ethical importance,' says	
the dreamer with severe and sincere concerns.	186
'What is an artificial	
fertilization?' asks Dante.	
'It is the method for fertilization	189
of eggs-cells, collected from	
the woman's reproductive organ,	
with the man's sperm-cells in artificial liquid	192
environment outside	
her body in a glass culture dish:	
When the eggs and sperms are "co-incubated"	195

in the culture dish, they form	
"zygote" with two pronuclei. When	
it develops to the "cleavage stage" between	198
two and four days after	
co-incubation, or the "blastocyst	
stage" (five or six days after co-incubation),	201
the embryos are transferred	
from the culture dish and implanted	
into the uterus of the same woman who	204
produced the egg-cells, or	
into the uterus of a different	
woman who will be the surrogate mother.	207
Such "assisted reproductive	
technology" has been used to treat	
various "infertility" and to provide	210

"surrogacy of gestation."	
About eight million children were born	
so far by the artificial fertilization method.	213
The method produces extra-	
human embryos that are leftover	
from a given case of implantation.	216
These "in vitro human	
embryos" are usually preserved	
at very low temperature in "cryo-banks" for	219
various use in the future.	
They can be used for more successive	
pregnancies of the same women who produced	222
the egg-cells. The human	
embryos may be donated or	
sold to a third party for implantation	225

to another woman for	
reproduction. In other cases,	
the frozen human embryos are donated	228
for medical researches, which	
require the use of the "stem cells" of	
the embryos rather than for reproduction.	231
The "frozen in vitro	
human embryos" have been proved to	
develop to normal healthy children, when	234
they are thawed and implanted	
to the nourishing woman's "uterus"	
after their prolonged "inactive dormant state"	237
in the cryo-facilities	
up to sixteen years so far tested.	
Hence, the existence of "inactive dormant	240

state" should be regarded as	
a universal property of organisms:	
It is the conditions of the environment	243
that determine the allowed	
state which an organism may assume:	
Either "actively living state," "inactive	246
dormant state," or "dead	
disintegrated state." says the dreamer.	248

Song 13

Are other Intelligent Civilizations in the Universe?

'Life is too mysterious for me to understand it, yet so intimate to feel it closer than anything else. 3 Do you think that primordial organisms came from the complex compounds virion-virus through esoteric long gestation of Earth during the Hadean Eon?' asks Dante. 'We do not know how the first organisms originated during the Haden Eon from their constituent "macromolecules" as yet. According to 12 the prevailing hypothesis, called "RNA world," some kinds of RNA molecules which could replicate 15

themselves prevailed before the emergence of DNA and proteins in the early stage of the evolution of life. 18 RNA has very versatile functions: it can store and replicate genetic information like DNA does. 21 RNA can also catalyze chemical reactions like enzymes made of proteins do. The scientific field 24 which investigates the origin of life, called "abiogenesis," aims to find out the natural processes by 27 which complex molecules were transformed into an "open system" which acquired the new biological functions 30

such as metabolisms via interactions with its environment, replication of its genetic materials, 33 and gradual changes which lead to its evolution,' says the dreamer. 'Do you think that there are various other 36 kinds of *life* in the Universe?' asks Dante. 'I hold a private faith that "life" is a common or even "universal 39 phenomenon" that has been substantiated by numerous diverse kinds of "cosmic organisms" in various 42 regions of the Universe,' confesses the dreamer his personal opinion. 'I felt that you believed in 45

such a cosmic religion, when we happened to come across into this strange encounter. But what 48 evidence do you have for such a cosmic faith?' asks Dante. 'It is a task beyond my fleeting paltry 51 life. I entrust it to the future scientists in "astrobiology" with a resolute confidence 54 and heartfelt enthusiasm. At present, remotely controlled "space rovers" are searching for evidence of 57 extraterrestrial organisms on the surface of our nearest planet Mars. They plan to send more unmanned

Song 13: Are other Civilizations in the Universe?

"space probes" to other	
planetary objects in the Solar	
System,' says the dreamer. 'Do you expect	63
that the future humans	
will find other kinds of intelligent	
civilizations in the Universe?' asks Dante.	66
'I cannot know it, at all,	
as my frail brain will perish long	
before humans could adventure to other	69
inhabitable "exoplanets"	
to find out whether other kinds	
of "cosmic civilizations" exist, or	72
have left concrete evidences	
of their past existence, or not,'	
says the dreamer with earnest humility.	75

'In my youth, I used to lookup mysterious stars shining in the clear night sky and dreamed of wondrous 78 angels who lived on the stars. How deep I wished to meet them, and share with them what we think and how we feel 81 at heart! When young Beatrice appeared to me for the first time, I felt that she was not a mortal human 84 but an angel who had come from her star to visit us,' says Dante musing in his cherished reverie. 87 'I remember your lofty imaginative spiritual visits of the celestial realms, guided by your beloved 90

angel Beatrice, Dante,	
in your sublime Paradiso,' says	
the dreamer with heartfelt admiration.	93
'Let your pure creative	
imaginations free you from strict science	
to sing of the cosmic intelligence, pervading	96
the Universe! Try to dream	
up other intelligent cosmic beings	
who may be musing upon the profound mystery	99
and the sublime harmony	
of nature, and their own miraculous	
existence on their planets somewhere and	102
sometime in the cosmic	
drama of our Universe. I hope	
that such beautiful dreams come true someday	105

in your cosmic drama,'	
says Dante with sincere encouragement.	
'Thank you, my revered poet. But I must	108
confess that such cosmic	
task is far beyond my paltry	
lot and wit: I know that I'm not a Dante;	111
Nor there is a Beatrice	
who would guide me in such an astral	
journey. I am a worthless shade of nobody,	114
fleeting back to the void.	
Before I perish soon for good,	
I wish to confide to you what I've toiled	117
to sing deep from my heart:	
It was about the "sacred conscience"	
of human beings,' says the dreamer in awe.	120

'Of course, I love much more	
to hear about your epic on human	
conscience than on the dry abstruse topics	123
of science. What is your title?'	
says Dante with genuine enthusiasm.	
'The main protagonist in my story is	126
the ancient Greek hero	
Odysseus, but I have not decided	
on its final title as yet. Please help me	129
to choose a proper one,'	
says the dreamer. 'Odysseus in Homer's	
sublime epics, The Odyssey and The Iliad?'	132
asks Dante in surprise.	
'Yes! I wish to acknowledge that you	
inspired me to rethink about the Homer's	135

character Odysseus,' says	
the dreamer. 'What? How could I have	
anything to do with the great Homer's character	138
Odysseus?' asks Dante.	
'In the Canto Twenty-Six of	
your Inferno, you have portrayed Odysseus	141
in a new dramatical	
invention, in contrast to the old	
Greek legend, called "Telegony:" According to	144
its surviving summary	
by Proclus, Odysseus is killed	
unwittingly by his own son "Telegonus"	147
who was born by "Circe"	
in "Aeaea" far away from Ithaca.	
Dying Odysseus and Telegonus recognize	150

each other, at last. In repentance, Telegonus buries Odysseus in Aeaea, and marries Penelope. 153 The "Telegony" ends with the marriage of Circe with the Odysseus's proper son Telemachus, 156 born by his wise devoted wife: Penelope,' says the dreamer. 'I knew nothing about such an irksome Greek 159 fable about Odysseus's death. Even if I have unwittingly contradicted against such an old Greek mythology, 162 I do not regret that I've invented a brave, pioneering, and meaningful end of Odysseus, because 165

Song 13: Are other Intelligent Civilizations in the Universe?

I believe that he was	
a unique human being who toiled	
all his life to look deep into the mystery	168
of the human minds,' says	
Dante with a firm conviction.	
'Yes, I concur with you, my revered mentor.	171
Your invention of such	
a meaningful death of Odysseus	
was the very spark of light which inspired me	174
to toil in imagining	
an inventive story about Odysseus,'	
confesses the meek dreamer in blissful delight.	177

Song 14

Hymn to the Sacred Conscience of Human

'I am eager to learn	
your invention about Odysseus.	
Please recite it for me,' says Dante with	3
genuine curiosity and	
warm enthusiasm. 'It is a humble	
work of a poor novice. I did not expect	6
that anyone would care to	
hear or read it in my lifetime.	
I'm overwhelmed, Dante, that you would hear it!'	9
says the meek dreamer in awe.	
'Go ahead. I am ready,' says Dante	
beaming subtle, gentle smiles. 'It is quite long;	12
I cannot recite it	
as a whole.' 'Then, just its gist as	
vou like. It must have taken you for a long time.'	15

'It has been endless struggles	
for over three decades,' says the dreamer.	
'I understand. How does it begin to unfold?'	18
'It is a fictional	
narrative in which the character	
"Homer-Outis," the legendary ancient Greek	21
bard of The Odyssey,	
converses with the character	
"Odysseus" in a numinous dream of the epic	24
poet,' says the dreamer.	
'How did you invent such imaginative	
conversations?' 'In his mysterious dream,	27
Homer-Outis happens	
to meet a strange godlike sage in	
a wondrous realm. When the sage asks him who	30

he is, he confesses that	
he is a bard from Ithaca,	
a descendant of the godlike hero	33
Odysseus. People call him	
"Homer of Odyssey" or "Homer-	
Outis." At the enthusiastic request by	36
the excited sage, the bard	
recites a breathtaking episode from	
his Odyssey: the contest of Odysseus's bow	39
in Book Twenty-One. The bard	
notices that the sage is deeply moved	
by the episode that he weeps, overwhelmed in	42
ineffable emotions.	
The astonished bard prostrates in awe,	
and entreats the mysterious sage to reveal	45

who he is. The sage reveals	
that he is the shade of Odysseus,	
the real "Outis—Nobody," says the dreamer.	48
'I like your episode of	
the mutual recognition between	
the protagonists. How does the story unfold next?'	51
asks Dante. 'The bard confesses	
that his Odyssey was based on vague	
confusing ancient legends about Odysseus,	54
passed down by countless minstrels	
from the bygone eras. He wishes that	
Odysseus check whether his Odyssey portrays	57
him correctly or not.	
The following episodes present	
sincere discussions about <i>The Odvssev</i>	60

between its author <i>Homer</i> -	
Outis and its protagonist Odysseus.'	
'I bet that Odysseus confirms the validity	63
of The Odyssey in your story,'	
says Dante, beaming subtle smiles.	
'Yes, most of it, except his alleged visit	66
of the Hades alive in	
Book Eleven of The Odyssey,' says	
the dreamer. 'Why did you dare to deny it?	69
The sublime episode of	
Odysseus's discourses with the dead	
inspired Virgil to write the monumental	72
Book Six of his Aeneid,	
which in turn encouraged me to sing	
the Inferno of my Commedia,' says Dante	75

in stern indignation.	
'Odysseus admits that it tells deeply	
moving wise stories on the human destiny.	78
Encouraged by their soul-	
searching discussions on The Odyssey,	
Homer-Outis asks Odysseus many sincere	81
questions about the enigmatic	
story of the "Trojan War" as sung	
in <i>The Iliad</i> by his revered mentor	84
Homer-Meles, known as	
Homer of Iliad: the renown	
elderly bard of Meles in Smyrna, Asia.'	87
'How can you justify	
your bold assumption that The Odyssey	
and The Iliad were written by different	90

authors?' interrupts Dante.	
'It is an essential and crucial	
assumption for my fictional narrative	93
as I wished to learn real	
human causes of the enigmatic	
Trojan War. I confess to you Dante that	96
the deeper I peruse	
The Iliad, the more I get confused	
what it teaches me to learn. In the next episode,	99
I let the character	
Homer-Outis ask the character	
Odysseus— who is supposed to have fought	102
throughout the Trojan War—	
my own critical questions,' says	
the dreamer. 'I see. You learned the art of	105

poetry,' says Dante.	
'In the next episode, Homer-Outis	
asks Odysseus what had caused the Trojan War,	108
and what happened during	
its first nine years, which are left unsung	
by Homer-Meles in his Iliad. But Odysseus	111
is reluctant to recall	
his own agonizing experiences of	
the tragic War. Persuasive Homer-Outis	114
entreats Odysseus to be	
his new muse, who would reveal what	
have happened after his return to Ithaca	117
so that he may sing a new	
proper sequel to his Odyssey for	
the future humanity. Eventually, Odysseus	120

decides to confide the story	
of his eventful life. The following	
episodes are narrated by the hero Odysseus	123
to his sole audience: Homer-Outis.	
After the extermination of	
the suitors, Telemachus summons the Ithacans	126
to an urgent assembly,	
and announces the miraculous return	
of their long-absent king Odysseus from Troy.	129
Disguised as an alien tramp,	
Odysseus reveals himself, at last,	
to the astonished Ithacans in awe and wonders.	132
He speaks to them how he came	
back home as the sole survivor of	
devastating shipwrecks of the whole Ithacan	135

fleets on the way sailing home	
after the sack of Troy. At that time,	
he is informed that his old, gravely ill	138
father, King Laertes wishes	
to see Odysseus before he passes away.	
Odysseus and Telemachus adjourn the meeting,	141
and rush to see Laertes	
at his farmhouse. The wise hermit	
king Laertes advises his dear long-lost son	144
to be aware of the anger	
of the slain suitor's families: he	
prophesizes that Odysseus must leave Ithaca	147
for his true home: the whole	
wide world of humanity to learn	
the human nature to the very end. Then,	150

Laertes passes away in peace.'	
'Despite your bold contradiction to	
the final Book Twenty-Four of The Odyssey,'	153
interrupts Dante, 'I do	
appreciate your story: it moves me deeply.'	
'Odysseus abdicates his throne to Telemachus,	156
and retires with his wise	
devoted wife Penelope to the small	
remote farm left by Laertes. Telemachus learns	159
how to govern people	
wisely with honest devotion.	
Gradually justice, amity, peace, and prosperity	162
are restored in Ithaca.	
He marries <i>Polycastes</i> , the youngest	
daughter of Nestor; she gives birth to a son,	165

new hope and joy for all	
Ithacans. Odysseus recovers	
his health and verve, working as a simple	168
farmer with his wise wife.	
But, one day, massive fleets of warships	
surround Ithaca and threaten to invade	171
by overwhelming armed forces,	
organized by the angry families of	
the slain suitors for revenge. Odysseus	174
and Telemachus strive to fight,	
but wise Penelope tries to avoid	
a grim cruel war. She meets with King Nisus	177
who leads the hostile armed forces,	
and negotiates with the foes for	
a peaceful resolution: she succeeds in	180

persuading them to abide by	
a divine verdict to be consulted	
at Delphi. The judgment is that the suitors'	183
families must pay to	
the estate of Odysseus tenfold	
what their sons have plundered. When they fulfil	it, 186
then Odysseus must leave	
his home for a life-long exile.	
Odysseus accepts the verdict as just punishment	189
of his wrong overdoing in	
killing all suitors. Wise Penelope	
is firmly determined to join with Odysseus	192
for the life-long exile.	
In due time, Odysseus and Penelope	
leave Ithaca, and sail to visit first Nestor	195

in Pylos. But Odysseus	
steers his ship to Dulichion first.	
He and his wife meet with the families	198
of the suitors, and reconcile	
with them in person. Then Odysseus	
and Penelope sail across the vast open sea,	201
embarking in deep love	
their new exciting, adventurous quests	
to learn the mystery of the human nature.	204
The ship of their common	
destiny sails through enchanting nights	
to greet beauteous dawns with inspiring hopes,'	207
says the elated dreamer.	
'It is a poetic ending,' says	
Dante. 'It is just the beginning	210

of my fictional tale,'	
says the dreamer. 'Lead on. I will	
follow you to the end,' says Dante.	213
'The following episodes	
unfold imaginary dialogues among	
three characters: Nestor, Odysseus, and	216
Penelope about the beginning,	
the first nine years, and the fall of	
the Troy in the final tenth year of the enigmatic	219
Trojan War. These are the very	
topics of The Iliad and The Odyssey	
attributed to Homer, and the later, now lost	222
The Epic Cycles, which have	
ended in The Telegony. In my fiction,	
however, some crucial events are invented	225

to differ radically	
from the classical presumptions	
on the Trojan War. On his death bed, frail old	228
Nestor tells Odysseus and	
Penelope that he did not regard	
the "abduction of Helen by Paris," alleged	231
by Agamemnon and Menelaus,	
as a serious offence such that	
the whole Achaean armies should invade Troad	234
for revenge, and bring back	
Helen, despite horrible	
miseries and sacrifices of both the Achaean	237
and Trojan innocent peoples.	
But Nestor believed that the conquest	
of the vast, rich, and fertile Troad would be	240

the greatest accomplishment	
for the whole Achaeans to establish	
a new glorious united empire like Egypt.	243
He hoped that the invasion	
of Troad would unify the divisive	
and competing Achaean chieftains against	246
the common foe, wealthy Troad,	
to prevent fatal conflicts among	
themselves. When Agamemnon and Menelaus	249
came to entreat Nestor	
for his crucial help in persuading	
others to join in the War, they swore falsely	252
that they had consulted with	
the Delphic oracle on the grave	
matter of War: they claimed that the oracle	255

asserted that Zeus had devised	
for Agamemnon to lead the newly	
united Achaean armies and to conquer rich Troy,	258
and to bring back Helen	
to restore the Achaean pride. When Nestor	
asked them for concrete plans for such a formidable	le 261
war, Agamemnon boasted	
that he had visited Troad many times,	
and he knew their strength and weakness better	264
than he did about those of	
the divisive Achaea. Nestor realized	
that Agamemnon had planned for the conquest	267
of Troad long before	
the incident of Paris and Helen.	
Hence, Nestor decided to persuade other	270

Achaean chieftains to join in	
massive invasion and conquest of Troad,	
in the hope of establishing a new great empire	273
of the united Achaeans.	
The first nine of the ten-year-long	
Trojan War was not a real war but easy	276
brutal piracy of rich,	
peaceful, and defenseless Trojan towns	
by greedy Achaean forces. Agamemnon proved	279
himself to be an expert	
leader for effective piracy, and	
the Achaean hosts exulted in their upstart	282
power, wealth, and luxury.	
Nestor proposed that they should settle	
in the fertile northern Troad and begin to build	285

the foundation of a new	
great Achaean empire. But Agamemnon	
strongly rejected the Nestor's prudent advice.	288
After nine-year-long plunders	
from the sea, the massive Achaean hosts	
depleted once precious resources of the northern	291
Troad. In the tenth year, they moved	
south to sack and loot the robust wealthy	
city of Troy, protected by its invincible fortresses.	294
The following story is mostly	
based on The Iliad. But some crucial	
episodes are invented in the present fiction,	297
in radical contradiction	
to the classical text of <i>The Iliad</i> :	
When <i>Penelope</i> asks how Hector met his death	300

Nestor recalls what he saw;	
Hector had been trapped in a deceptive	
ambush by Achilles. At this point Homer-	303
Outis tells Odysseus that	
the relevant episode in Book Twenty-Two	
of <i>The Iliad</i> claims that Achilles killed Hector	306
in a man-to-man duel	
with the help of Athena. Odysseus	
disproves it as a stupid fib fabricated by minstrels.	309
When Odysseus narrates how	
he and his comrades sacked Troy, disguised	
as Trojan women released by fleeting Achaean	312
hosts, the surprised Homer-	
Outis asks about his alleged strategy	
of the colossal wooden horse. Odysseus	315

denies it as an absurd	
inane hoax, conjured up by witless	
minstrels. When Penelope asks how King Priam	318
met his death, Nestor tells that	
he ended his own life, praying for	
resurrection of the fallen Troy, with dignity	321
and noble magnanimity.	
King Nestor repents sincerely	
his fatal errors in promoting and	324
fighting in the evil	
horrible Trojan War and passes away	
from his long heroic life in heartfelt remorse,'	327
says the dreamer in awe.	
'You made up many bold inventions	
which contradicted the authoritative texts	330

on the Trojan War. Why did	
you dare to conjure up such imaginary	
episodes?' asks Dante in serious perplexity.	333
'I appreciate your keen	
incisive question. The Iliad,	
and The Odyssey inspired me in deep awe	336
and sheer wonders with many	
soul-searching questions on the human	
nature. For many years I have striven to grasp	339
their possible meanings,	
but all in vain. I wished to imagine	
the possible human causes of the enigmatic	342
Trojan War: its beginning,	
what happened in its first nine years,	
and how it ended in its final tenth year,	345

in terms of human affairs	
rather than the mythical attributions	
to the conflicting emotions of the Olympian	348
goddesses and gods. To look	
into the possible human causes,	
I needed to invent certain crucial episodes	351
which seem reasonable	
in my fictional story,' confesses	
the dreamer in earnest. 'Now, I understand.	354
Move ahead in unfolding	
your pure imaginations,' says Dante.	
'The following episodes are invented to	357
solve these puzzles, left unsung	
by Homer: Why did Paris venture	
from Troy to Achaea? How did he meet	360

Helen? Why did Menelaus	
allow the alleged abduction of	
his wife Helen by the strange foreign visitor?	363
If Helen did elope with	
Paris to Troy, what were the reasons	
which compelled her to take such dangerous,	366
bold, and disgraceful action?	
According to "The Cypria," the causes	
of the Trojan War are attributed to mythical	369
divine affairs such as	
the wedding of Peleus and Thetis	
and the "Judgement of Paris" in a beauty contest	372
among Hera, Athena, and	
Aphrodite. The fabulous fable of	
The Judgement of Paris has been implicitly	375

assumed by most classists	
to be the cause for the Achaean	
invasion of Troy, even though Homer	378
subtly evaded to mention it	
in his <i>Iliad</i> ,' says the dreamer.	
'I know that you have a natural talent	381
to ask such keen questions.	
But did you solve the puzzles in	
your imaginations?' asks Dante with earnest	384
curiosity and enthusiasm.	
'After solemn stately funeral	
of King Nestor, Odysseus and Penelope	387
decide to visit Helen	
and Menelaus in Sparta. Due to	
dangerous situations, both Penelope and	390

Odysseus are disguised as	
male vagrants, escorted by commandos	
led by Pisistratus, the brave youngest son	393
of Nestor. They sail from	
Pylos, and land near <i>Helos</i> in secret.	
When they creep into Sparta, they find its royal	396
palace burning ablaze.	
Dire oppressed people's hatred of	
Menelaus erupts in fierce seething violence.	399
An armed man escapes from	
the blazing palace, but the mobs of	
enraged people catch him. The commandos	402
rescue the man. Odysseus	
recognizes that he is not Menelaus	
but his loyal comrade <i>Eteoneus</i> . He tells	405

that Menelaus, Orestes, and	
Megapenthes were found dead by mutual	
slaughter in the palace. When Penelope asks	408
about Helen, Eteoneus says	
that she is hiding in the temple	
of Athena. He guides them to see <i>Helen</i> there.	411
At last, Helen recognizes	
the disguised Penelope and Odysseus,	
visiting her in grave peril. Eventually,	414
Helen decides to confide	
her deep secrets to them. She reveals	
that Agamemnon knew a powerful Trojan	417
noble who helped him meet	
King Priam. He obtained Priam's consent	
to tour coastal towns of northern Troad for trading.	420

Paris was assigned as the guide	
for the Mycenean merchant fleet, led	
by Agamemnon. He persuaded Paris to visit	423
Mycenae. He held pompous	
feasts and festivals in honour of	
the handsome prince of Troy. Agamemnon lured	426
Paris to meet a noble	
maiden of divine beauty; he guided	
Paris to sail to <i>Helos</i> , where <i>Helen</i> lived.	429
Agamemnon coerced Menelaus	
to accept a sly plot: Let Helen	
seduce Paris, as if she were his maiden	432
sister-in-law, and elope	
to Troy with the handsome prince Paris.	
At first sight, <i>Helen</i> and <i>Paris</i> fell in love.	435

Agamemnon left, pretending	
he was returning to Mycenae.	
Then Menelaus left abruptly for Crete on	438
the excuse of a hoax	
funeral of his grandfather with	
his faked wife, entrusting <i>Helen</i> to entertain	441
their guest Paris by herself.	
Helen boarded with Paris on his ship,	
sailing back to Troy. When they reached a remote	444
isle, she confessed to Paris	
that she was not a pure maiden	
but the dejected wife of witless Menelaus,	447
and repented that she had been	
trapped to commit her evil deception,	
plotted by Agamemnon and Menelaus for	450

their political ambitions;	
They might abuse her elopement	
with Paris as a pretext for invasion	453
of Troy. Magnanimous Paris,	
however, embraced Helen as	
his beloved bride and vowed to protect her	456
forever with true love.	
After the astounding revelation,	
Helen reminisces her happy blessed new life	459
with Paris and his gracious	
royal family in Troy, before	
the fateful invasion of Troad by Achaean fleets.	462
In agony, <i>Helen</i> relates	
how the sly powerful Trojan	
noble, named <i>Antenor</i> , accused her and Paris	465

as the evil cause for	
the Achaean invasion. Antenor	
who had lured Agamemnon to attack Troy	468
betrayed his king Priam:	
He proclaimed himself as the new king	
of the whole Troad, and controlled its most parts	471
except the capital city Troy.	
Then, Helen recalls crucial events	
of the War from the beginning to the fall	474
as she experienced them in Troy.	
At this point, the Spartan priestess	
of Athena comes in the cell, and informs	477
that Hermione was stoned	
to death by the angry Spartans.	
She urges Queen Helen to flee from the temple	480

right away to avoid her death	
by mad mobs. Odysseus and Penelope	
make bold strategies to protect Helen.	483
But Helen decides to meet	
her death with earnest integrity:	
She wants to end her miserable living-death.	486
Helen's only wish is to be	
united with her beloved Paris in Troy,	
even as ashes. Odysseus and Penelope vow	489
solemnly that they will fulfill	
her lofty wish of sublime devout love.	
Helen reminisces that she has entrusted	492
her son by Paris, named	
Ganymede, to the priestess at	
Mount Ida, just before the sack of Troy, obeying	495

the solemn command of	
Paris's spirit in her dream. On her way	
back to Troy from the Mount Ida soon after	498
the sack of Troy, Helen met	
angry Trojan women; she was stoned,	
and fallen. Eteoneus, who led Menelaus's	501
troop searching for Helen	
missing from the Priam's palace,	
rescued her to the Menelaus's headquarters.	504
Suddenly, Helen takes in	
poison to end her eventful life.	
She gives her old necklace to Penelope	507
as a token to find	
her beloved Ganymede, who might	
wander astray somewhere in the ruins of Troy.	510

Soon after the death of	
Helen, Eteoneus reveals the deep	
secrets of <i>Helen</i> to the astounded Spartans.	513
They are so deeply moved that	
the Spartans acclaim Eteoneus as	
their new king. To fulfill their solemn vows,	516
Odysseus and Penelope sail	
to Troy in a Spartan ship, taking	
with them the <i>Helen's</i> ash in an urn to be	519
united with Paris's ash, and her	
necklace to find her son somewhere	
in Troad. This is a gist of my story of Helen,'	522
says the dreamer in awe.	
'In drastic contradiction to	
The Iliad, you have portrayed Helen	525

as a lady of integrity	
who upholds her sacred conscience.	
But your gist is too vague to appreciate it.	528
Tell me what your characters	
speak actually in your Tragedy	
of Helen,' says Dante with keen insights.	531
'Helen [in tears]: "O my dear	
Penelope and Odysseus! How	
valiantly you've offered to risk your lives	534
to save me! Your noble	
loves have freed me from the inner	
prison of wrongly accused wanton 'Helen.'	537
How happy I am to end	
this dreadful living-death, which I've been	
suffering since Troy's ill-fated fall." [Suddenly	540

Helen takes out a vial	
of potent poison from her belt,	
and drinks it]. Penelope [crying in anguish]:	543
"Ah, Helen! What have you done?"	
Helen: "I feel so happy and	
peaceful to die in your warm, kind bosom."	546
Odysseus [kneeling humbly]:	
"Oh, Helen, forgive me! How wrongly	
I used to blame you for our woes and miseries.	549
You are, indeed, a true	
daughter of Zeus; Now, I see	
the gracious and gentle nobility of	552
your sublime virtuous spirit!"	
Helen: "I don't trust the boastful	
Tyndareus's claim that Zeus loved Leda,	555

and begot me. If I were	
his daughter, why would Zeus have	
tormented me with such dire agonies and vile	558
shames? I'm, but a simple	
woman who has devoted to love,	
and hopes to be loved by a true, pure heart."	561
Penelope: "Oh, Helen,	
be our merciful goddess, guiding us	
to reach our true home of righteousness in peace.	, 564
Helen: "Farewell, my dear	
resourceful Odysseus! In you,	
I see the complete man! My beloved cousin	567
Penelope! In you, I see	
the perfect woman! May you bring	
the light of truth and peace to this world."	570

Helen [in a sudden	
ecstatic exultation]:	
"O, you've come, my Paris, to lead me from	573
this harsh, vile world to	
the eternal realm of our true love!"	
Thus whispering, <i>Helen</i> is rapt in a trance,	576
then she passes away in peace,'	
says the dreamer, trembling in awe.	
Dante muses immersed in a deep meditation.	579
At last, he breaks eloquent	
silence: 'It is a deeply moving	
drama on the mystery of Helen. I hope	582
that you unfold the next	
epic on Odysseus and Penelope,	
fulfilling in Troy their solemn vows to Helen.'	585

'Odysseus and Penelope	
sail first to Crete, and visit King	
Idomeneus. When he learns what Helen has	588
revealed at her tragic death,	
Idomeneus laments: "O gracious	
noble Helen, my eternal beloved! How	591
unjustly you've suffered	
ineffable miseries in this vile,	
horrible world. May your father Zeus	594
redeem you to enjoy	
a timeless blissful after-life. It must	
be jealous Hera who tormented you so	597
cruelly via her vile villain,	
Agamemnon— the very cause of all	
our terrible woes. It rends my heart that	600

such a vile sly crook	
had so utterly deceived us.	
How much I regret that I could not avenge you!"	603
When Penelope tells him	
that young Helen admired him the most	
among her many gallant suitors before her father	606
chose Menelaus for her,	
Idomeneus says in exaltation:	
"I am deeply moved to learn it, at last,	609
even if it is too, too late!	
Menelaus came here with Helen	
after he lost all his fleets and booty taken	612
from Troy. It broke my heart	
to see Helen in such tattered rags.	
Yet. despite her miserable sufferings	615

of ineffable agonies	
and miseries, she kept her gracious	
noble poise in peace: the aged Helen looked	618
to be far more beauteous	
and mysterious than the young Helen	
who had enthralled me in the bloom of her youth.	621
I informed King Tyndareus	
of the unexpected arrival of Helen	
with Menelaus and I would escort them	624
to Helos aboard my ship.	
It was the most moving encounter	
that will remain forever in my cherished	627
memory: frail old father	
embracing his much suffered	
loving daughter in tears of joys. Old King	630

Tyndareus and Menelaus	
came and thanked me for what I did,	
and invited me to join with them in a festival	633
of thanksgiving to the gods	
for their safe return to be held	
in Sparta. But I declined it politely	636
as I had to return	
to Crete to subdue on-going revolts.	
Then beauteous Helen came to see me alone;	639
Humbly she knelt at my feet,	
thanking me deep from her noble	
warm heart. Trembling in awe, I raised her	642
and gently embraced her—	
it was the first and the last embrace	
of my eternal beloved!" 'You have created	645

a moving story of restrained,	
noble, and deep love of Idomeneus	
and Helen. It touches my heart,' says Dante.	648
'After the memorable	
visit of King Idomeneus in Crete,	
Odysseus and Penelope resume their voyage	651
to Troy. Amid the vast sea	
their ship is suddenly surrounded by	
massive fleets of warships. They are from Argos,	654
commanded by Diomedes	
on the way to conquest Italy	
to found their new kingdom. Odysseus meets	657
his dear old brother-in-arms:	
They share what happened in their eventful	
lives: Betraved by his wife while he fought in Trov	V. 66

Diomedes decided to leave	
Argos for a new life in Italy.	
Diomedes apologizes to Penelope:	663
"Revered paragon of virtue,	
gracious Queen Penelope, please forgive	
our unwitting intrusion. May you achieve	666
your noble bold mission	
for the vindicated Helen." Penelope	
replies: "Son of Tydeus, valiant epigoni	669
Diomedes! I respect your lofty	
ideal and integrity as our righteous	
brother-in-arms. May you found a great new	672
nation for prosperity,	
and creativity of humanity in peace."	
'Are you inventing another <i>Aeneid</i> ?' asks	675

Dante. 'No. The episode	
of Diomedes ends with the departure	
of his fleets for Italy. Then the Spartan	678
crews revolt against Odysseus	
in bold mutiny; they abandon	
Odysseus and Penelope on a small remote isle.	681
They sustain primitive life	
free from the evils of human societies.	
But pirates seize them to Chios, and sell them	684
as slaves: Odysseus is sold first	
to serve King Amphion of Thebe whereas	
Penelope is sold to serve Chryseis, the priestess	687
of Chryse. One day, Chryseis	
comes to Thebe to celebrate the feast	
of harvest. She detects the real identity	690

of concealed slave-Odysseus.	
She buys him from Amphion, and brings	
him with her to Chryse.' 'Is this character	693
the same woman, the captive	
of Agamemnon who boasted that	
she had excelled his wife Clytemnestra	696
in beauty, intelligence	
and ability?' asks Dante. 'Yes,	
the very same lady whom Odysseus escorted	699
to return to her father,	
the priest who pleaded Agamemnon	
to release her for ransom,' says the dreamer.	702
'I see. Please unfold her story.'	
'Merciful Chryseis reunites Odysseus	
and Penelope at her temple, and provides	705

the crucial help for them	
to carry out their formidable missions	
in Troy. At last, her ship conveys Odysseus	708
and Penelope to Troy.	
He pitches a tent on the desolate	
ruins of his old headquarters. Awful memories	711
of vile, gory, and ghastly	
events keep Odysseus sleepless	
in dire bitter anguishes, while Penelope falls	714
sound asleep in her first night	
on the foreign soil of fateful Troy.	
Odysseus is thrown into horrible nightmares.	717
She wakes and comforts him.	
Shivering in eerily chills, Odysseus	
tries to make a campfire nearby. Suddenly	720

a snake bites him, and he falls	
unconscious. A passing shepherd	
carries him on his back to his home so that	723
his mother would rescue	
mortally poisoned Odysseus.	
When Odysseus regains his sense, at last,	726
he recognizes that his rescuer	
is the son of Ajax, named Telamon,	
and his mother is the Trojan princess, called	729
Tecmessa. Penelope and	
Odysseus stay with the Ajaxes as if	
they are a faithful one caring family	732
in awful accidents of life.	
Chryseis visits with a good doctor	
who treats <i>Odysseus</i> with expert medical skills.'	735

'It is a good plot that	
Odysseus obtained such needed helps from	
his Trojan friends, but how could he carry out	738
the unfeasible task of	
uniting Helen with Paris, even	
as ashes?' asks Dante. 'It is done by	741
Helenus, in my fiction,'	
says the dreamer. 'By Helenus?	
Do you mean the Trojan seer, the brother	744
of Hector?' asks Dante	
in perplexity. 'Yes!' 'Explain to me	
how he did it, and why,' demands Dante.	747
'After long painstaking	
preparations, they creep inside	
the devastated city of Troy via a dark	750

hidden underground passage:	
Odysseus is disguised as an old	
Trojan woman; Penelope carries the urn	753
of Helen's ash with her;	
Tecmessa takes seedlings to adorn	
the tombs of Priam, Hector, and Paris.	756
Telamon is ready to guard them	
with his sword, presented to Ajax	
by Hector after their man-to-man duel.	759
In sincere respect, they clear	
rampant weeds from the deserted tombs.	
Penelope kneels to pay her heartfelt	762
homage to Hector—her revered	
paragon of courage and virtue.	
She plants an oak tree as a proper symbol	765

for Hector. Odysseus begins	
to dig the tomb of Paris in uniting	
Helen's ash with that of Paris in love.	768
Suddenly a stern voice	
roared: "Stop it, right now! Who are you?	
Why do you dare to defile the tomb of noble	771
prince Paris?" A kingly man	
commands his soldiers to seize Odysseus.	
"I am Queen Helen's servant from Sparta,"	774
says he in dire dismay,	
"I came here to fulfil her last will:	
She bade me to bury her ash with her beloved	777
husband, Paris." "Ah, you	
cunning Odysseus in disguise!	
Do not try to deceive Helenus. Confess	780

your real purpose, lest you	
will be punished by instant death."	
Thus speaking Helenus threatens to cut off	783
Odysseus's head. "Please do not	
harm him!" cries out brave Tecmessa,	
"He is an honest pilgrim: Repenting his past	786
wrongs, he came to Troy	
to promote peace." "What? Who are you?"	
asks Helenus looking at Tecmessa, pleading	789
earnestly at his knee.	
Suddenly agile Telamon lunges	
Helenus from behind and threatens	792
to kill him with his sword:	
"Swear to gods that you will set	
Odysseus free, or I will kill you, right away,"	795

shouts Telamon. "Tell me, first,	
who you are, and why you dare to	
rescue him," says Helenus in a dignified poise.	798
"I am Telamon, the son	
of Great Ajax. Behold that I hold	
this famous sword that Hector presented to	801
my father after their heroic	
duel!" At that moment, an arrow	
hits Telamon's right arm: in acute pain	804
he drops his sword. The nimble	
archer snatches the sword from the ground,	
and wields it to kill bleeding Telamon. "Stop!"	807
roars Odysseus, "Do not	
abuse that sword of noble Hector	
in murdering this valiant son of Ajax:	810

Let him live and prosper	
so that he can join with you in	
rebuilding a new great Troy. If you must,	813
plunge the sword into my heart."	
The stunned archer surrenders the sword	
to Helenus. At that time, Andromache appears	816
with her attendants. "My lord,	
why do you threaten to kill this poor	
Trojan woman? Who is she? What misdeed	819
did she commit?" asks	
Andromache in warm, gentle voice.	
"This is not a Trojan woman but our most	822
evil and dangerous foe—	
Odysseus, in shrewd disguise!" says	
Helenus. "Who? Odysseus? Why did he	825

come back to this ruin of Troy?"	
asks Andromache in shock of	
bewilderment. "According to him, Helen	828
at her death asked him to unite	
her ash with that of Paris in Troy.	
But who can ever trust what wily Odysseus says?"	83
Thus saying Helenus	
orders his soldiers to bind Odysseus	
in chains and to get ready to hale him to	834
their fleet moored at the port.	
"Who are these bleeding young man and	
poor weeping woman holding him?" asks	837
Andromache pointing to	
Telamon and Tecmessa. "Oh gracious	
Andromache, do you remember Tecmessa?	840

Please save my son from grave	
indignation of King Helenus!"	
pleads Tecmessa. "My dear cousin Tecmessa!	843
What a surprise to see you	
here after so many awful years!"	
exclaims Andromache, gently embracing her.	846
"That reckless rash rascal	
dared to kill me," said Helenus,	
"in bold defence of Odysseus with this sword	849
that Hector gave to his father,	
Ajax." "He is bleeding with an arrow	
pierced in his arm. Let us send him to our ship	852
to be treated as quickly as	
possible. He looks a courageous,	
noble young man. I wish that the new generations	855

descended from the noble	
blood of both Trojan and Achaean	
heroes achieve everlasting peace." Thus	858
speaking Andromache bids	
her attendants to bring Telamon	
and Tecmessa to their ship. Hand in hand	861
Andromache and Helenus	
stroll happily, viewing the tombs	
of Hector and Priam. A serene sunset	864
suffuses the place in peaceful	
tranquillity. "Let us return to our ships	
with our most prized captive," says Helenus	867
exalted in triumphant delights,	
"and celebrate this glorious and	
victorious day!" All soldiers and attendants	870

respond with good cheers.	
"Who did plant the oak at Hector's tomb?"	
asks Andromache in surprise. "I did it," says	873
Penelope in humility.	
"Who are you? Why did you plant it,	
stranger?" "A humble yet heartfelt homage	876
to the most valiant, virtuous,	
and noble hero of Troy from	
a meek Achaean woman, the poor wife	879
of Odysseus." "What do I hear?	
Then you must be that paragon of	
virtue, Queen Penelope of Achaea!"	882
exclaims Andromache in	
astonishment. "I am that Odysseus's	
guilty wife who enticed him to take on	885

our bold and hard adventures	
far away from our home in Ithaca,	
astray beyond our horizon," confesses	888
Penelope in tears.	
"Please set free Odysseus back to me!"	
pleads Penelope, begging for mercy	891
to adamant Helenus,	
"he came back to Troy as a humble	
pilgrim to repent the horrible misdeeds	894
of the wrong Achaean hosts,	
misled by cunning evil Agamemnon."	
But indifferent <i>Helenus</i> keeps a chilly silence.	897
"Why did you risk your life,"	
asks Andromache in gentle tone,	
"to visit this hostile land of Troy, brave	900

Queen Penelope? What do	
you keep in that urn, embraced in	
your bosom?" "This holds the ash of my dear co	ousin 903
Helen:" says Penelope,	
"When we visited her at her death	
in Sparta, Helen confided to us her shocking	906
incredible secret truth	
that she had been such a helpless	
wretched victim of the evil intrigues,	909
cunningly plotted by the vile	
Agamemnon and cowardly Menelaus	
to conquer and plunder rich fertile Troad.	912
Helen's last wish was to be	
reunited with her beloved husband	
Paris, even as ashes, in Troy. Odysseus	915

unite Helen's ash with that of Paris to achieve her lofty will of faithful, eternal love!" "O my dear sister Helen!" weeps gracious Andromache, cuddling tenderly the urn in her bosom, "I know too well how much you have suffered in this vicious world of evils! May you rest in blissful peace. My dear lord Helenus, let me honour the noble spirit of Helen by	and I pledged Helen that	
unite Helen's ash with that of Paris to achieve her lofty will of faithful, eternal love!" "O my dear sister Helen!" weeps gracious Andromache, cuddling tenderly the urn in her bosom, "I know too well how much you have suffered in this vicious world of evils! May you rest in blissful peace. My dear lord Helenus, let me honour the noble spirit of Helen by	we shall fulfil her wish, taking	
of Paris to achieve her lofty will of faithful, eternal love!" "O my dear sister Helen!" weeps gracious Andromache, cuddling tenderly the urn in her bosom, "I know too well how much you have suffered in this vicious world of evils! May you rest in blissful peace. My dear lord Helenus, let me honour the noble spirit of Helen by	solemn oaths to gods. Please permit us to	918
of faithful, eternal love!" "O my dear sister Helen!" weeps gracious Andromache, cuddling tenderly the urn in her bosom, "I know too well how much you have suffered in this vicious world of evils! May you rest in blissful peace. My dear lord Helenus, let me honour the noble spirit of Helen by	unite Helen's ash with that	
sister Helen!" weeps gracious Andromache, cuddling tenderly the urn in her bosom, "I know too well 924 how much you have suffered in this vicious world of evils! May you rest in blissful peace. My dear lord 927 Helenus, let me honour the noble spirit of Helen by	of Paris to achieve her lofty will	
Andromache, cuddling tenderly the urn in her bosom, "I know too well how much you have suffered in this vicious world of evils! May you rest in blissful peace. My dear lord Helenus, let me honour the noble spirit of Helen by	of faithful, eternal love!" "O my dear	921
the urn in her bosom, "I know too well how much you have suffered in this vicious world of evils! May you rest in blissful peace. My dear lord Helenus, let me honour the noble spirit of Helen by	sister Helen!" weeps gracious	
how much you have suffered in this vicious world of evils! May you rest in blissful peace. My dear lord Helenus, let me honour the noble spirit of Helen by	Andromache, cuddling tenderly	
in this vicious world of evils! May you rest in blissful peace. My dear lord Helenus, let me honour the noble spirit of Helen by	the urn in her bosom, "I know too well	924
May you rest in blissful peace. My dear lord Helenus, let me honour the noble spirit of Helen by	how much you have suffered	
Helenus, let me honour the noble spirit of Helen by	in this vicious world of evils!	
the noble spirit of Helen by	May you rest in blissful peace. My dear lord	927
·	Helenus, let me honour	
uniting this with that of her heloved	the noble spirit of Helen by	
uning inis with that of her beloved	uniting this with that of her beloved	930

husband, Paris." "I am		
deeply moved by noble Helen's		
last wish to be rejoined with her beloved Paris	933	
in Troy—even as ashes.		
But how can we trust that what wily		
Odysseus claims to be true? How can you prove,	936	
Queen Penelope, that this urn		
contains the ash of real Helen,		
not a fraud?" says Helenus in stern stance.	939	
"Penelope cannot speak		
a fraud!" says she in solemnity,		
"Do you recognize this necklace?" Penelope		942
takes it off from her neck,		
and shows it to Andromache.		
"This is Helen's! It reminds me of our	945	

cherished happy days when	
she was knitting it in my chamber	
while her son was playing with my baby,	948
Astyanax;" says Andromache	
in a pleasant surprise, "I wonder	
how you have obtained her private necklace."	951
"Helen entrusted it to me	
as a token to find her son by Paris—	
called Ganymede—before she ended her own	954
tragic life: Odysseus and	
I vowed solemnly to Helen	
that we should look for her son wandering	957
in the ruins of Troad," says	
Penelope. Then Helenus speaks	
in a sombre grave voice: "According to what	960

I have heard, Ganymede was	
strangled to death by vile Menelaus	
when he found the son of Paris, cuddled in	963
the bosom of Helen.	
If this is a false fib, please tell me	
what had really happened." "Helen told us	966
that she had entrusted	
Ganymede to the priestess of Apollo	
at Mount Ida just before the demise of Troy,"	969
says Penelope in poise.	
"Did Helen tell you, Queen Penelope,	
why she had carried out such a bold and	972
heartbreaking sacrifice	
of her beloved son?" asks Andromache.	
"The night after the Achaean host withdrew	975

from the beachfront of Troy,	
the spirit of Paris came to Helen	
in her dream and forewarned the fatal fall	978
of Troy. Solemnly, he bade	
Helen to rescue their only heir,	
Ganymede, by entrusting him in strict secret	981
to the priestess of Apollo	
in Mount Ida. Helen obeyed	
her husband's behest. She won the sympathy	984
of the priestess who vowed	
to bring up Ganymede in Mount Ida,	
as if he were her child in a resolute secret.	987
I presume that Helen	
gave her as a token another	
necklace with the identical pattern	990

as this one," says Penelope.	
"Now it dawns to me in a clear light	
why Helen disappeared from us so suddenly	993
just before the fall of Troy;"	
says Andromache in a great relief,	
"Cassandra accused that Helen had betrayed us,	996
joining with the Achaean	
host, and aided them to destroy Troy	
into ruins as condemned by Hera and	999
Athena to punish Paris	
for his wrong judgement." "I avow that	
Cassandra made absurd false accusations	1002
not only of honest Helen	
but also of our holy goddesses,	
Hera and Athena;" says Penelope in terse	1005

indignation, "When the fatal	
news of Troy's demise reached the remote	
shrine in Mount Ida, Helen rushed to return	1008
to Troy. On her way she met	
with fleeing Trojan women; when they	
recognized who she was, they began to stone	1011
her in rage. Stones hit her head;	
Helen fell, bleeding, and swooned.	
When she regained her sense, Helen found herself	1014
by weeping Menelaus	
in anguish of remorse. He told her	
how his soldiers rescued her from bleeding	1017
to death; how happy he was	
to see his noble wife again alive.	
But Helen spoke to him that she wanted to die	1020

rather than to suffer	
as his prisoner. At this point	
Agamemnon intruded in, and demanded to yield	1023
Helen, under his custody	
for a public trial of her wanton	
misdeeds. Enraged Menelaus drew out his sword,	1026
swearing that he would protect	
his noble wife from evil Agamemnon."	
"O our noble gracious faithful Helen!"	1029
interrupts Helenus	
deeply moved in tears, "you came back	
home for us to honour you with heartfelt love!"	1032
He embraces the urn of	
Helen's ash, and speaks in a sincere	
voice: "Please forgive me for my rude suspicion,	1035

Queen Penelope. You have	
achieved this miraculous revival	
of the lofty, noble spirit of Helen to live on	1038
deep in our loving hearts	
forever!" Gently he hands the urn	
back to Andromache, picks up the shovel,	1041
left by Odysseus and	
finishes digging to reunite	
Helen with Paris in lofty spirit. The afterglow	1044
of glorious sunset fades,	
and calm dusk gently descends on Earth.	
The soldiers light torchlights. Andromache and	1047
Penelope kneel in prayer;	
Helenus buries the urn of Helen's	
ash into the Paris's tomb, while they watch	1050

the symbolic reunion of Helen with Paris, lit by blazing torchlights, all overwhelmed in awe and wonder.' Here falls the dreamer in deep trance. Unwittingly, Dante kneels as if he were witnessing the pious action 1056 of the sublime, sacred, human conscience rapt in deep awe. At last, Dante breaks the eloquent silence: 1059 'How would you bring your deeply moving epic to its conclusion, exalting the sacred conscience of mortal 1062 human characters you have created in your lush imaginations?' 'I have been earnestly searching for a meaningful 1065

conclusion. The following	
ideas are provisional sketches for it:	
Odysseus and Penelope are brought as	1068
momentous captives to	
Helenus's maritime kingdom centred	
at Samos. Odysseus is imprisoned in a harsh	1071
dungeon; he is set to face	
a grave trial for his misdeeds in	
the Trojan War. Penelope is put to serve	1074
Queen Andromache.	
But they become faithful friends with deep	
mutual trust and respect. Andromache confides	1077
her miserable past: how	
brutally Neoptolemus murdered	
her infant son by Hector, and abused her	1080

as his slave in Phithia. When Orestes murdered Neoptolemus during his visit of Delphi, old king Peleus 1083 fell gravely ill in anguishes and utter despairs. With devotion Andromache nursed and comforted Peleus. 1086 Peleus granted her freedom to return to Troy. Her ship met sudden tempests near Lemnos. She was 1089 rescued by Helenus, who happened to sail nearby. It was a miraculous accident which united them 1092 in deep love. As for the trial of Odysseus, it turns out to be the private confessional conversations 1095

between the wise seer, King Helenus, and his dispirited captive, Odysseus: "Let us converse as man 1098 to man in earnest. Trojan elders urge me to punish you by death for your grave war crimes. Now, tell me 1101 the truth: why did you come back to dangerous ruins of Troy with your noble wife, audacious Odysseus?" 1104 "My new ill fate forced me to take harsh life-long exile from my beloved Ithaca, to which I returned 1107 after twenty years of dire struggles. My faithful wife decided to join with me in endless wanderings. 1110

Her brave, prudent wisdom	
and sincere devotion have brought	
forth miraculous changes from the harsh exile	1113
to a meaningful new life	
for us to learn the profound mystery	
of humans' mind." "Pursuing the mystery	1116
of the mind? You sound like	
a mystic seer," says Helenus,	
"rather than the valiant warrior with	1119
resourceful mind that brings	
forth brilliant tactics to demise	
his foes. What did you find out about the mind	1122
through your hard wanderings?"	
"I learnt that it was beyond my wits	
and ken," says Odysseus in an honest humility.	1125

"What concrete events that	
you had experienced did convince	
you to realize the private truth?" asks Helenus.	1128
"Helen's revelation of	
evil Agamemnon's sly plots for	
the wrong cruel War struck me as if death blows.	1131
I was shocked to realize	
that I had been utterly deceived	
into ruining myself, my home, my country	1134
as well as Troy, in vile	
vainglory. I lost the very reason	
of my being," confesses Odysseus in remorse.	1137
"Why did you risk the life	
of your noble wife and your self	
to bring Helen's ash to Troy, overcoming	1140

countless grave dangers and	
bitter hardships?" asks Helenus.	
"Penelope and I pledged Helen," says Odysseus,	1143
"to fulfil her noble wish	
to be joined with her beloved Paris	
even as ashes. Our mission in Troy ended	1146
as your captives. I'm ready	
to die for my cruel misdeeds	
to the Trojans. My last wish, I plead you	1149
King Helenus, is that	
you grant my upright wife freedom	
to return safely to her home in Ithaca."	1152
"You came back to Troy as	
a bold free man, Odysseus, who	
dared to carry out the noble hard task.	1155

Killing such a man can't bring a single dead Trojan back to life nor help us rebuilding new Troy: 1158 Such rash cowardly acts will offend the gods and make us as base and evil as the Achaeans," 1161 says stately Helenus. "Your generous spirit soothes my pangs of pain, agony, shame, and regret," 1164 says Odysseus. "What do you regret with shame?" asks Helenus. "I was blind to defeat the Trojans by any 1167 means, without thinking who were righteous or evil. Do you resent Helen for the wrong War?" asks Odysseus. 1170

"No! She was the poor prey,"	
says Helenus, "for the vicious	
pretext, used as effective propaganda	1173
by wily Agamemnon.	
In fact, Helen's honest warning	
of the Achaean invasion of the Troad	1176
alerted us to prepare	
for it, but our wily treacherous	
Antenor betrayed us to ignored it	1179
as if it were her sly	
deception to cover up her shame."	
"Helen told us that Antenor was your	1182
vile insidious traitor	
who proclaimed himself as a new	
emperor of Troad, when we had invaded	1185

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envoy of the Emperor.	
As his envoy, Antenor visited	
many cities in Achaea and Italia	1203
for diplomatic missions:	
I presume that he got acquainted with	
Agamemnon during his visits to Mycenae.	1206
Many years later, Antenor	
moved back to Troy as an avid	
counsellor to King Priam. He became	1209
the influential leader	
of chieftains in the northeastern	
regions of Troad," says Helenus in dismay.	1212
"Helen told us that he	
had invited Agamemnon to visit	
Troy many times, and arranged Paris to guide	1215

his fleets for extensive	
tours of Troad. If so, I surmise	
that competent and ambitious Antenor	1218
might have been the crucial	
mastermind who manipulated	
Agamemnon to invade Troy," says Odysseus	1221
in a surprised recognition.	
"You made keen inferences, insightful	
Odysseus! Antenor's strategies were quite	1224
brilliant and foresighted,"	
says the wise seer Helenus.	
"Please expound them for me so that I can	1227
appreciate the competent mind	
of enigmatic Antenor," says Odysseus.	
"His strategy to brainwash Agamemnon	1230

to invade rich Troad was	
masterful: when his guest finished	
his extensive tours of Troad, guided by Paris,	1233
Antenor told Agamemnon	
that Troy had been doomed to be sacked	
by a foreign invader: both Hera and	1236
Athena intended to	
bring down its fatal demise as	
their punishments of Paris's insult to them,	1239
because he had dared	
to judge that Aphrodite to be	
the most beautiful among the three goddesses.	1242
Antenor urged Agamemnon	
to invite handsome attractive	
Paris to visit Mycenae and let him	1245

entice a noble and	
beauteous Achaean lady	
who would elope with him to Troy. Antenor	1248
convinced Agamemnon that	
he was chosen by Hera and	
Athena to form and lead strong Achaean	1251
forces to carry out such	
a glorious task," says Helenus	
in a sombre mood. "Now I see that reckless	1254
ambitious Agamemnon	
followed blindly the fatal course	
of the awful War, obeying to cunning	1257
wily Antenor. Helen	
told us how she had been misled	
to fall into his cunning trap and how	1260

inadvertently Paris	
fulfilled the Antenor's crucial scheme	
by bringing Helen to Troy!" says Odysseus	1263
in pangs of deep regrets.	
"Soon after Helen came to Troy	
with Paris," says Helenus, "Antenor	1266
conjured up the glib hoax	
folktale, so-called, "The Judgement	
of Paris on the Beauty of Three Goddesses."	1269
It sounded like an absurd	
naive fib, but it had powerful	
effects on the credulous Achaeans	1272
as well as the Trojans:	
They were misled to believe that	
Troy had been condemned to perish by Hera	1275

and Athena due to	
the alleged insult of Paris	
to them. Prompt Antenor sent his minstrel	1278
to Agamemnon so that	
his hoax folktale would be rapidly	
dispersed among the whole Achaeans by many	1281
minstrels of Agamemnon.	
When the hoax folktale reached back to	
Troy eventually by wandering minstrels,	1284
our fanatic Casandra	
inflicted devastating harms to	
her own people: her delusive belief	1287
in the wily hoax folktale	
and the falsely accused "Abduction	
of Helen by Paris" misled an over-	1290

whelming majority of	
the Trojan people to believe	
as if we were guilty and thus deserved	1293
revenge by the righteous	
Achaeans. Hence, crazy Cassandra's	
fanatic promotion of Agamemnon's false	1296
yet lethal pretext for	
the War poisoned and disheartened	
the hearts of our superstitious people,"	1299
says Helenus in anguish.	
"Now, I realize the incredible	
effects of Antenor's and Agamemnon's hoaxes.	1302
Helen also told us how	
slyly Antenor conspired with	
Agamemnon and crushed Paris's crucial plans	1305

to build up a strong Trojan	
navy to defeat our fleets at sea	
before we could invade Troad," says Odysseus.	1308
"Yes, Antenor made us	
helpless victims of your shameful	
piracy as you had a complete control	1311
of our seaways due to	
our lack of strong naval forces," says	
Helenus in dismay. "I concur with you	1314
that the Antenor's strategies	
were ingenious: He lured Agamemnon	
to attack strong Troy, and gambled to achieve	1317
his ambition to rule	
over the Troad. But didn't his empire	
fail, despite the demise of Troy? If so,	1320

what happened to him?" asks	
Odysseus. "Antenor worked very hard	
to build up promptly his new navy at Abydos.	1323
He appointed his son Agenor	
as its commander, urging that	
when he would have obtained the mighty armada	1326
of a thousand warships,	
they should conquer the Achaeans,	
and then the Italians in the West. But ambitious	1329
Antenor died suddenly,	
presumably of a heart attack.	
His new empire of Troad dissolved quickly	1332
as the chieftains revolted	
to restore their sovereign powers.	
Eventually, Agenor joined with me, bringing	1335

his new fleet of two hundred	
warships from Abydos to Samos.	
Brave Agenor urged that we should destroy	1338
the Achaean ships moored on	
the beach-front of Troy and wipe out	
the Achaean invaders. Then we should sail	1341
to and attack their homelands,	
left vulnerable, and conquer them,"	
says Helenus in great excitement. "That was	1344
an ingenious strategy!	
Some gods must have saved us by	
preventing you from carrying out such fatal	1347
attacks at our back," says	
Odysseus in renewed terrors. "It was	
you, Odysseus, who played such a god: while we	1350

were preparing for the ambush	
from your back, you sacked Troy just	
ahead of us with your effective lethal ploy.	1353
You defeated us with your	
superior wits and guts. But why	
did you destroy Troy into such utter ruins?"	1356
says Helenus in stern	
indignation. "I learned later	
in dismay that Agamemnon had incited	1359
such reckless awful misdeeds.	
The real purpose of our invasion	
was to expand our narrow territories	1362
to the vast realm of Troad.	
Nestor and I hoped that we would	
govern well the native Trojans as well as	1365

newly immigrated Achaeans	
in peaceful cohabitation and	
prosperity. Such a hope of my ideal	1368
perished with Troy into	
utter ruins by awful madness	
of the cruel, brutal War," confesses Odysseus	1371
in pangs of agonies.	
"All things change, obeying the laws	
of Fate: When a state suffers insidious	1374
intrigues, a stronger state	
conquers the weak in due time.	
The fatal fall of once splendid Troy taught me,"	1377
says Helenus, "not to attempt	
to rebuild it from its desolate ruins	
but over the vast open sea, embracing	1380

diverse peoples to	
establish a new great civilization	
for the whole humanity," speaks Helenus with	1383
resolute determination.	
"The moment I saw your new kingdom,	
I felt your insightful foresight," says Odysseus.	1386
The wise seer-king speaks	
in deep thoughts: "It is only a dream,	
now. We need many good peoples to work with	1389
to realize it to come	
to be true. If you and your wife	
are set free, what do you want to do next	1392
in audacious adventures	
of your fascinating life?" asks	
Helenus with a thoughtful and sincere voice.	1395

His unexpected question strikes Odysseus speechless at a loss. "I feel that I have reached the very end 1398 of my futile blind life: I do not know where to go from here this may be my destined harbour to embark 1401 for the dark mystic realm from which none ever returns," confesses Odysseus. For a long while, Helenus immerses 1404 himself in meditation; Then he begins to inscribe strange scripts on large papyrus sheets. When he finishes writing, 1407 he speaks to Odysseus: "I send you to see a wise man, called Aethon, at the shrine aloft Mount Ida. 1410

Hand over him this letter	
in person and wait for his response.	
Converse with him about your life in honesty	1413
with reverence. My soldiers	
will guide you climbing up Mount Ida.	
Farewell, Odysseus. I hope that you will find	1416
a light to your renewed life	
with holy Aethon!" Odysseus kneels	
humbly to receive his letter and speaks in awe:	1419
"Compassionate seer	
Helenus, you bless to save the lost	
soul of your worst foe in the past. I will	1422
obey to your insightful	
behest with all my heart and soul."	
This is what I have sketched so far. How Odysseus	1425

will pursue his new life	
as a hermit through spiritual	
inner journey into his own sacred	1428
conscience is a task that	
I wish to fulfil ere I perish,'	
says the dreamer in a heartfelt prayer.	1431

Song 15

Dante's Advices to the Dreamer at Farewell

After a profound	
contemplation, Dante speaks:	
'Your apt invention of the "Episode of	3
Helenus" is ingenious.	
It makes a good sense in your search	
for possible human causes of the Trojan War.	6
But I have grave questions	
for you to answer.' 'I will try	
my best to reply whatever you ask,'	9
says the dreamer. 'For whom	
have you struggled to write your bold	
and imaginative ideas?' asks Dante solemnly.	12
The meek dreamer becomes	
speechless. 'I presume that you will	
write down what we have discussed in this strange	15

encounter. Who, do you	
hope, will read your works of art?'	
asks Dante. 'I am determined to fulfil	18
my private sacred vow	
to write down what we have conversed.	
But I do not know who would care to read	21
what I write; perhaps, I am	
a lone sole reader of my work,'	
mumbles the dreamer in honest humility.	24
'Even if we cannot know	
the readers of our works in the future,	
we always hope that there will be as many	27
unknown friends who would	
appreciate our works over as long	
era as it may be possible in this world,	30

don't you agree?' says Dante.	
'Of course, that is my eager hope,'	
confesses the dreamer. 'As you admit it,	33
I must warn you that	
you may face formidable	
animosities of the overwhelming majority	36
of peoples who uphold	
their traditional faiths and opinions;	
I am concerned that they would prosecute you	39
for blasphemy and destroy	
all your works. Are you aware of such	
grave perils?' says Dante. 'I appreciate	42
your thoughtful, wise, and kind	
advice, Dante. I am aware of how	
awful and shameless things happened in history.	45

But my only and utmost	
concern is how to write down what	
I feel, think, imagine, and hope in honest,	48
plain words ere I perish	
back to the void. I cannot afford	
to worry about what other people would	51
think about me and my work	
yet to be born through hard gestation.	
Please pray to your God, Dante, to bless me	54
in completing my heartfelt	
Hymn to the Sacred Conscience of Human,'	
entreats the dreamer. 'I will pray to my God	57
for you that your poem	
will come forth into the light	
for the inner awakening of humanity!'	60

says Dante in solemnity.	
'I shall devote all my life to	
fulfil it, even if it is merely a dream,	63
fleeting in my frail brain,'	
says the elated dreamer resolutely.	
'It is the most meaningful way for us to live.	66
Remember that we all	
are dreamers in our own private	
fantasies: I have believed that our Earth	69
were the very centre	
of the Universe; all stars revolved	
around it for us to watch the cosmic drama.	72
My faith in God as	
the omnipotent and omniscient	
creator and ruler of our world may be	75

a sacred dream that I uphold with all my heart and soul. You think that you are awake in the real world. 78 But you have been dreaming, in fact, as if you were conversing with a Dante, all made up by your lush 81 imaginations; this "Dante" is nothing but a mere fleeting shade in your subtle dream of this strange coming 84 upon by chance in your fertile imaginations. Steer well in your journey of life. Sing what your conscience feels deep 87 in you with lucid reason, earnest devotion, and creative imaginations! "Dante-pilgrim" will walk with you

through your "inner journey;"	
"Dante-poet" will sing with you	
in your poem. Neither strive to measure space	93
nor to count time; you are	
in them, they in your mind. All things	
inhere in each other. Flow freely into	96
infinity and eternity!'	
Thus bids Dante his heartfelt farewell	
to the dreamer. He tries to say what he feels	99
deep in his heart, sobbing	
in sorrow and strange elation.	
But no word comes out his overwhelmed heart.	102
Suddenly, the dreamer	
wakes up from his numinous dream.	
He grasps his pen and begins to write down	105

what he has conversed with
his revered and beloved poet

Dante in his dream, lest it fades away
from the fleeting memory
of the ephemeral yet creative
brain of the Homo sapience which happened
to evolve on this tiny
planet Earth in the mysterious
drama of the immense Universe.

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The END

Epilogue

- [A] The conversations between the character, 'Dante' and the character 'dreamer' in this work are mere fictional imaginations. Nonetheless, the author has tried them to be based on relevant scientific discoveries to the best of his ability, although they are incomplete and provisional.
- [B] The author hopes that the present fictional narrative is readable by any sincere readers to grasp the gist of each 'song' without professional trainings in modern science such as elementary particle physics and cosmology.

All technical terms used in this work are indicated by quotation marks in italics (e.g., "fermion," "boson," "Big Bang," "annihilation of matter," "pair-production," etc.). The author checked the accuracy of each term by consulting the online encyclopedia: www.wikipedia.org. He wishes to thank Wikipedia for providing humanity with invaluable intellectual resources. As for expert explanations of the technical terms used in this work and their relevant references, please consult:

www.wikipedia.org.

[C] The following books nurtured the author to learn the essential basics of the relevant topics which are sketched in 'Mystery of the Universe:'

(C-1). Books on physics

The Feynman Lectures on Physics by Feynman, R. P., Leighton, R., and Sands, M. (1964). 3 Volumes, California Institute of Technology.

Nonequilibrium Thermodynamics in Biophysics by Katchalsky, A. and Curran, P. F. (1965). Harvard University Press

Quantum Mechanics by Schiff, L. I. (1955). McGraw Hill.

The Nature of Physical Theory by Bridgman, P. W. (1936). Dover Publication.

Introduction to Mathematical Thought by Stabler, E. R. (1953). Addison-Wesley.

The Principia, Mathematical principles of natural philosophy by Newton, Isaac (1687- 1726). A new translation by Cohen, I.B. and Whitman, A. (1999). University of California Press.

(C-2). Books on Astronomy and Cosmology

Coming of Age in the Milky Way by Ferris, T. (2003). Harper.

A Brief History of Time by Hawking, S. (1988). Bantam Dell

The Universe in a Nutshell by Hawking, S. (2001). Bantam Dell.

The Cosmic Landscape by Susskind, L. (2006). Little, Brown & Co.

Time's Arrow and Archimedes' Point by Price, H (1996). Oxford University Press.

Critique of Pure Reason by Kant, Immanuel (1787), Translated by Smith, N. K. (1929). MacMillan Ltd.

[D] The **Song 14:** *Hymn to the Sacred Conscience of Human* was inspired by *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* of Homer and other later epics about the Trojan War. The episodes in this fictional narrative are based on the following classic texts in English translations:

- (D-1). *The Iliad of Homer*. Translated by Murray, A. (1924), Loeb Classical Library, Harvard University Press. *The Iliad of Homer*. Translated by Lattimore, R. (1951), University of Chicago Press. *The Iliad of Homer*. Translated by Fagles, R. (1990), Penguin Books.
- (D-2). *The Odyssey of Homer*. Translated by Murray, A. (1919), Loeb Classical Library, Harvard University Press. *The Odyssey of Homer*. Translated by Fitzgerald, R. (1961), Doubleday & Company. *The Odyssey of Homer*. Translated by Fagles, R. (1996), Penguin Books.
- (D-3). *Hesiod, The Homeric Hymns and Homerica*. Translated by Evelyn-White, H. G. (1914), Loeb Classical Library, Harvard University Press.
- [E] The present narrative poem is written in the syllabic tercet stanza. This is not a traditional English poem with the proper accentual prosody. Nevertheless, this strange syllabic writing is what its author could try best in his pidgin English to sing of the lofty ideas and sublime spirit of his revered classical poets who have inspired and nurtured him.

- [F] The author wishes to acknowledge deep inspirations and decisive influences by *The Divine Comedy* of Dante (1265 1321). The terza rima of *La Commedia* has inspired him to adopt a simpler form of the tercet stanzas in his humble works from the following classic text in English translations:
 - (F-1). La Divina Commedia of Dante Alighieri. Edited and annotated by Grandgent, C.H., Revised by Singleton, C. S. (1972), Harvard University Press. The Divine Comedy of Dante. Translated by Singleton, C. S. (1970-80), Princeton University Press. The Divine Comedy of Dante. Translated by Bickersteth, G. L. (1981), Basil Blackwell, Oxford. The Divine Comedy of Dante. Translated by White, L. G. (1948), Pantheon Books, New York. The Comedy of Dante Alighieri (1962), Translated by Sayers, D. L. and Reynolds, B., Penguin Books.
 - (F-2). La Vita Nuova (The New Life) of Dante. Translated by Rossetti, D. G.: Reprinted in *The Portable Dante*, edited by P. Milano (1969). Penguin Books.

The sublime spirituality, the beauty of the exquisite poetic form, and the deeply moving music of *La Commedia* of Dante are high above far beyond his reach. Yet, they inspire him like the mysterious spiritual stars shining in his inner heaven.

[G] The author confesses that his daydreaming with Dante completes in this work through ineffable inner travails over three decades of gestation. He wishes to acknowledge that the profoundly moving 'Pietas' and 'Drawings' of Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564) and the soul-searching 'Missa Solemnis' and 'Late String Quartets' of Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) have sustained him to overcome despairs, agonies, and temptations in the journey of our life.

Art Aeon